P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,984—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th July.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	6928	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENISULAR	6367	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,118	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and he Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,100	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.
HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

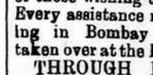
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SULTAN	2884	Stahl	3rd Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.
For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th July., 1900.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY, Markur's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.
DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
GOODS IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
BEST GOODS FROM BEST HOUSES ONLY.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
C. T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY BACON.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS,
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ISSUED MONTHLY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.
Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREATEST OF ALL REMEDIES.

WELL'S HEALTH RENEWER.—For Indigestion, Debility or Wasting, Liver and Kidney diseases an Incomparable Brain Food, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
WELL'S CHAPIN'S BUCHU-PAIHA.—Catarrh of the Bladder and Kidney and Urinary cure. Per bottle Rs. 3-12.
WELL'S ROUGH ON PILES.—Sure cure for all forms of Piles or Hemorrhoids, Bleeding, Protruding, etc., Per box, Rs. 1-12.
WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.—Life of the Hair. Per box, Rs. 1-12 and 3-12.
WELL'S LEAURELLE OIL BALM.—The great Beautifier. Rs. 1-12.
WELL'S INVISIBLE VELVET CREAM.—For Face, Neck and Arms. A Magic Complexion Beautifier. Per bottle Rs. 3-12.

AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY.
E. S. WELLS—JERSEY CITY, U. S. A.

BURGHAM'S CURES Dyspepsia, constipation, and sick headache; none approaches its merits as a remedy for nervous weakness caused by Mental or Physical overexertion. It is not a purgative, does not contain Phosphorus or Iron, but simply vegetable ingredients, acting on the Bowels and Liver and keeping the alimentary canal in normal and perfect state. Rs. 2 at MADON SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road. QUICK TONIC.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 1
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE .... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE .... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE .... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE .... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG .... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS BRAN Supplied &c.

BRIGHTON.
CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.
Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "LORENZO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested, to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1900.

MESSRS. THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, have REMOVED from Victoria Buildings to No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

WANTED to PURCHASE Immediately one new or second hand STEAM LAUNCH in thoroughly good working order to work a daily passenger service of about 50 to 75 passengers.

Prices and particulars to be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Offers should be sent in not later than 20th instant.

PARTNERS OR BANKERS WANTED.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

PARTNERS or BANKERS with CAPITAL WANTED for a profitable well known and old established JOINT STOCK TRADING COMPANY.

Commission on SALE and PURCHASE, good interest with profit.

APPLY "B," "Bombay Gazette."

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 2,500 (two thousand and five hundred) tons, BEST CARDIFF (Powell's Duffryn) COAL delivered and weighed into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder will be received by the Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway, up to 15th July, 1900.

2. First lot of not less than 700 tons, to reach Bhavnagar Bunder, by 1st October; Second lot of 800 tons, by 15th November and last lot of 1,000 tons, not later than the end of December, 1900.

3. Further particulars as to conditions of contract, payment, and deposit, may be obtained on application.

4. The Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the MANAGER and EX. ENGINEER, Morvi Railway, Morvi, Kathiawar.

Dated Morvi, 4th July, 1900.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may WISH to VOTE at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES (place of residence) to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office in order that they may be entered in the preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipa, Office not later than the 15th proximo.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1900, for SUPPLY of CAST IRON COVERS, FRAMES, and STEPS for manholes.

2 Form of Contract, Specification &c, may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 800, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C.E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay 9th July, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 23 OF 1900.

DARASHAW RUSTOMJI SHROFF of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, residing at Churney Wady outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

versus

MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsi inhabitant residing at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 25th day of June, 1900, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which Mr. Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole is the Fazendar with the two buildings consisting of three compartments in each standing thereon situate on the Western side of Sleater Road near grant Road Railway Station without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2150 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 367,483, New Nos , Old Survey No. 157, New Survey No 7040, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 3720 and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows:—viz on the East by the Sleater Road aforesaid, West by water passage, North by the property of Narsoo Saiboo, and South partly by the property of Edulji Hormusji Bottlewalla partly of Kawasji Nusserwanji Kotwal and partly of Dorabji Hormusjee Shroff.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which Raghoonathdas, Gopaldas, Vithaldas Gopaldas and Kursondas Gopaldas are the Fazendars with the message, tenement and buildings consisting of two separate blocks incomplete now standing thereon situate at Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Assessment under Ward E Nos. 2316 and 2317, Street Nos, 267 and 269, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, New Nos. 13489 and 13490, Old Survey No. 182, and New Survey No. 6987, and bounded on the South by Grant Road, and on the North and West by the property of the said Maneckji Edulji Contractor.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman is the Fazendar with a building standing thereon, situate at Clare Road, Byculla without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector of Land Revenue's Old No. 25 New No. B-16251, old Survey No 676, New Survey No 1 B-3588 and 1 C-3589, and bounded on the East by Clare Road aforesaid, West by the land of the said Maneckji Edulji Contractor, South by the property of John Edward Annunciation and on the North by the property of the said Maneckji Edulji Contractor.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which Beg Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman is the Fazendar with messuage tenement or building standing thereon consisting of four compartments situate at Clare Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 650 square yards or thereabouts registered, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 25, new No. B-16251, old survey No. 676. new survey No, 1B 3588, and 1C 3589, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. , Street No. , and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the Sankli Tank Cross Road, South by the vacant land of Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, East by the property of Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and on the West by the property of Gooloai widow of Hormusjee Rustomjee Jal and others.

Notice is hereby giving to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 27th day of July 1900, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 4th day of July, 1900.

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Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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NOTICES.

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COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 2.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BREAD STUFF (Flour) ATTA and BRAN during 1900-1901, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, up to 12 noon, on the 1st August, 1900.

2. Form of Tenders, Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer, upto 4 o'clock p.m. on the 31st July, 1900.

3. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (25 lbs. each of Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and 10 lbs. Bran, it is proposed to supply) should be sent free of all charges, so as to reach the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, on or before the 21st July, 1900.

5. Earnest money of Rs. 2,000 for Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and Rs. 300 for Bran should accompany the Tenders.

ALEX. SHAIRP, LIEUT. D.A.C.GL.,
For Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay District.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case,' printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 10-6m., 9-27a. Low water, 2-59m., 9-54a.
Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

POLO.—Ground reserved to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

DESPATCH OF PILGRIMS.—About three hundred pilgrims, who had arrived from Jeddah, were this afternoon despatched to Calcutta by an ordinary train from the Victoria Terminus.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH YOUNG MEN'S GUILD.—The first lecture of the Literary Branch will be delivered by Mr. James Douglas this evening at 6-30 in John Connon School.

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAY.—To-morrow being a Mahomedan holiday, all the Millinery and Cloth Shops belonging to Mahomedans at the Esplanade Cross Road, near the Crawford Market, will be closed.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FAITH IN ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION AND CEREMONIES.—Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak is appointed a trustee of the Society in place of the late Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangiershaw Taleyarkhan deceased.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Runchordas Ladha, a grain merchant, residing at Samuel Street, entrusted one Nanji Heerji, a servant, employed in his firm, on Saturday last, with Rs. 500 in cash, to purchase one hundred bags of rice. As the servant failed to return, his master made enquiries for him at Carnac Bunder, to which place he had been sent to purchase the rice, but failing to find any clue of his whereabouts, he made a report to the police.

SECRETARIAT PARSEES.—The six-monthly jashan feast of the Parsee officials and clerks of the Bombay Secretariat took place last Saturday, at Dadyshet's Fire Temple. The religious ceremonies were performed by Dastur Kaikhushru Dastur Jamsetji. The usual toasts including those for the Queen, the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay and the president Mr. J. M. Antia, M. A., were drunk with hearty cheers. Among those present were Messrs. K. A. Munshi, Pallonji Navroji, M. K. Guzdar, Jamsetji Setna, &c. The meeting dispersed after some native music and dancing.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 P.M. to-day, Business.—(1). The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. E. J. Treasuryvala, D. S. Fraser, C. T. Master, V. K. Parulkar, N. K. Arjani, and D. P. Sethna will be proposed members of the Society. (3) A paper on "Hydrophobia and its Cure," by Dr. Mrs. A. Van Ingen. (4) Notes on a Case of Cholera treated with Atropine subcutaneously by Dr. C. Fernandes. (5) Some Pathological Specimens will be exhibited by Dr. Kalapesi. (6) Such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Islam Mill, regarding the death of Govind Bhicaji, a Hindu, aged about fifty years. The deceased was a ramosee employed at the Islam Mill and resided with his wife at Parel. On Sunday morning Govind left home, telling his wife that he was going to attend to his duty at the mill. About noon a labourer, employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops, which are situated a few yards away from the mill, noticed the hand of a person shaking in the water in the mill tank. He gave information to the police, but when the latter arrived, the hand disappeared. The tank was then dragged and the body of a man was recovered in the afternoon, which was identified to be that of the deceased. It was stated that several persons employed at the mill used to wash their clothes in the tank, and it is surmised that deceased, while doing so, accidentally slipped in and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A GHARRY.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Balkrishna Ballaji, a Hindu lad, aged about eight years. The deceased was the son of a labourer and resided with his parents at 8th Lane, Kamatipoora. On Sunday morning, the boy accompanied his father and uncle to the Kennedy Sea Face to bathe in the sea, the day being a Hindoo holiday. After taking their bath, they were returning home, and on reaching the Foras Road the deceased attempted to cross the road in order to follow his father, and in doing so he came in front of a mail phaeton that was going along the road. The driver of the phaeton shouted out to the boy, but before the deceased could get out of the way of the vehicle, he was knocked down by the horse's head and two of the wheels passed over his body. The driver pulled up and the lad was picked up bleeding from the nose. The deceased complained of much pain in his chest. The boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, one of the ribs on the right side was found to have been fractured. The deceased died in the afternoon. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

ANOTHER NOSE-BITING CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Ramji, a mill-hand, was brought on remand and again charged by Inspector Hemsworth, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Seeta, by biting her nose clear off. The accused and complainant had been, since some months past, residing together as man and wife. About the middle of the last month the accused, who was then out of employment, embraced Mahomedan faith, and consequently the woman left his protection and went to reside with another man at De Lisle Road. On the 25th ultimo, the woman was returning home from a mill, when she was met by the accused on the road, who enticed her away to his house. The man closed the door of the room and having fastened it from inside, threw the woman down on the floor. He caught hold of her hands and bit her nose clear off. The woman raised a cry for help and on the arrival of the neighbours the accused opened the door and began to escape; but he was secured and given in police custody. The magistrate, on the evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of causing grievous hurt to the woman.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE first shoot of this monsoon season took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant. The programme for this season presents many new and interesting features and should attract all those who take an interest in shooting. A very interesting and practical match will form part of the season's programme, when moving targets will be used. Full particulars of all the matches may be obtained from the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Head-Quarters. The Club is open to the Royal Navy, Royal Indian Marine, Regular Army Volunteers and Civilians. The result of last Saturday's shoot is given below. The next shoot will take place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon next, the 14th instant, distances 500 and 600 yards. On Wednesday, the 18th instant, in deference to the wishes of all those who took part in last Saturday's shoot the competition will take place in the morning. Should this be a success and the members wish to have morning shoots instead of Saturday afternoons, the necessary arrangements will be made subject to the sanction of the Adjutant, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, for the use of the Range.

1ST COMPETITION—300 YARDS.

	Score.
Gunner O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Arty	25a
Corpl M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	21b
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sgt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Gunner Thompson, Bo Vol Arty	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	18
Bombr G L Chard, Bo Vol Arty	15
Sergt R W Pennington, Bo Vol Arty	15
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Capt R G Webb, G I P Ry Vols	7
Sergt S F Pearcy, Bo Vol Rifles	0

a Winner of 1st spoon; and b winner of 2nd spoon.

2ND COMPETITION—200 YARDS.

	Score.
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	21a
Capt G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	21b
Gunner O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Arty	20
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Gunner Thompson, Bo Vol Arty	20
Sergt R W Pennington, Bo Vol Arty	20
Sergt F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Bombr G L Chard, Bo Vol Arty	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt S F Pearcy, Bo Vol Rifles	12

a Winner of 1st spoon, b winner of 2nd spoon.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It *removes* all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the *gums*. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION CASE.

YESTERDAY at the adjourned Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Rawjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, were charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a special jury with having, in December, 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from alleged depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000 and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000, alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at the trial of this case instead of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who is proceeding on leave. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bhandarker appeared for the second accused.

The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Elias D. David, Foreman.

Mr. J. E. Gliddon.	Mr. A. C. Owen.
Mr. C. E. Phillimore.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Jitaker.
Mr. T. W. Lasham.	Mr. Narayen T. Vaidya.
Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas.	Mr. Hormusji D. Pudamji.

THE CHARGES.

Mr. Hamilton, for the second accused, submitted that the charges as originally framed were illegal, and that the accused could not be charged under the Code with a series of offences, each of which formed a separate transaction. The most the law allowed was for three distinct items when forming the same transaction to be tried together. In the present instance there were thirteen distinct items mentioned in the charge.

Mr. Mehta, for the first accused, supported the application.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac submitted that the charges were properly framed, as all the entries in the bank books had been made at the same time and place.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: And with the same object?

Mr. Rivett Carnac: Yes. He contended they all formed part of the same transaction and might have all been embodied in one charge.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee after some further arguments, considered that the entries formed separate transactions, leaving it to the prosecution to elect in respect of which three items they would proceed against the accused.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he would proceed in respect of a deposit item of Rs. 53,000 appearing as having been received from Mrs. Parvati Raojee N. Mulvakar, and in respect of two loans, one for Rs. 65,000, said to have been advanced to Dabholker Balajee, merchant, Bombay, and the other of Rs. 20,000, said to have been sent to Messrs. Krishnarao and Company of Bombay.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

In addressing the jury counsel said the prisoners were charged under a new section of the Penal Code which had been introduced as late as 1895, in consequence of a fraud that had been committed, in which the persons escaped punishment. The charge against the accused was that they while being employed as officers or servants of an institution which called itself the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, did willfully and with intent to defraud, made certain false entries in the books of the bank. They had heard the discussion between counsel in regard to the charge, and as his Lordship had ruled that only three charges could be gone on with at a time, he had decided to proceed with one deposit for Rs. 53,000 and two loan accounts for Rs. 65,000, and Rs. 20,000. There were in the deposit account seven items, all of which the prosecution said were false, and made about the same time and under the instructions of the accused. In the loan account there were six items which had been similarly made. Before dealing with the specific charges, counsel thought in order that the jury might understand the case, that it would be necessary to say a little about the history of the accused and of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, which had come into life under their auspices. He said the two accused were brothers hailing from Savantwadi. There was a third brother, Krishnaji, against whom there were charges, but he was not before the Court. The present accused had carried on business in Bombay under the name of Parulekar and Co. and had charge of two Funds, one a Marriage Benefit Fund, and the other a Death Benefit Fund. They were the Secretaries of those Funds. In the early part of 1896 they aspired to start a Bank, and in due course they registered Memorandum and Articles of Association on the 22nd July 1896. It purported to be a Bank started with a capital of 200 sharas of Rs. 100 each, such capital to be paid up by instalments of Rs. 5 monthly, so the Court would see that it would take twenty months to get all the capital paid up. Subsequently, in was increased to 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, which made the capital Rs. 10,00,000 instead of Rs. 20,000. As it was not considered desirable that the managing agents should put their name to the bank the accused took the name of M. Hare and Company, which had a European sound about it. They got that name in a peculiar way. The first accused had for some time been known by the name of Milgheri at Madras, and the M. in the name of the firm represented his name. The Hare was derived from a transposition of the name Hari by which the second accused had at one time been called. Counsel then read extracts from the articles of association of the bank which appointed the firm of Hare and Co. managing agents of the corporation, and gave them full power. The first accused was practically the firm and the second became director ex-officio of the bank. The first directors' meeting was held on the 27th July, 1896, the seven persons present constituting those who had formed the corporation and who were *pro. tem.* the directors. At that meeting after agreeing to the appointment of Messrs. Hare and Co. as the managing agents in Madras, it was suggested to form a branch of the bank in Bombay, and to hire a house at 72, Chunia Bazaars, Madras, for the head offices and managing agent's residence at Rs. 20 per mensem. On the 28th August, 1896), another meeting was held at which an application for the Bombay agency was received from Messrs. Parulekar and Co. They were appointed at a remuneration which was not to exceed Rs. 50 monthly. At that meeting the directors were elected, the first accused being one of them. Counsel said the next meeting to which he had to draw attention was held on the 30th November, at which only two directors, besides the accused were present. At that meeting the directors for the Bombay Branch, consisting of well known gentlemen of this city, were elected on the motion of the accused. So far however, as counsel knew, none of the gentlemen elected had had any thing to do with the branch. The first call of Rs. 5 per share was then made and it was resolved that the Corporation should commence its business on the 1st December, 1896. Then it appeared from the evidence in the lower Court that the only capital brought into the bank was a sum of Rs. 4,500, which was taken from the funds of the Marriage and Death, Benefit Accounts. At the time of commencing business, it would therefore be seen that the second accused managed the Bombay branch, and the first accused the head office in Madras. Among the persons employed by the second accused in Bombay was a clerk named Raghoonath Govind Savant who was his brother-in-law. That clerk would tell the jury that towards close of 1897, the second accused received letters from his brother at Madras, telling him that it was desirable to make the volume of the Bombay business appear as large as possible. The second accused then got Raghoonath to make certain entries in the rough cash book. The fair cash book was not at the time made up as the first accused had intimated he was coming over from Madras. He afterwards did so; and had a consultation with the second accused, which resulted in certain entries being formulated for entry in the fair cash book, both in the deposit and loan accounts. Counsel then at considerable length dealt in detail with the entries made in the books, and said that the loans made purported to be advanced to persons who had no existence or bore the names of relatives of the accused. The whole of the deposit accounts amounting to Rs. 2,43,000 were alleged to have been received at six per cent. interest, while the loans of Rs. 2,10,000 were stated to be advanced at nine per cent, thereby giving a profit to the bank. The object of the fictitious transactions was to make it appear that the bank was doing a prosperous business and to lead the public generally to suppose that it was a reliable concern.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: Your construction is that no money whatever passed?

Mr. Rivett Carnac: Yes. Whole of the entries were fictitious.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee: The object was to show the bank was doing a large business and was not embarrassed.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that was so. It was also done to induce people to deposit money and to take up shares. In addition he was prepared to show that the bank had no account with any other bank. That being so, if the large sums received by it and paid out had been actual transactions, the amounts must have changed hands in cash. When the first accused returned to Madras, he took copies of the accounts of the Bombay branch with him. The original four cash books in which the entries were made, and the original ledger were not now forthcoming. They had been taken to Madras by the second accused for the purpose of being audited and were there recopied by a clerk named Damoodhar Purshotum Powar. Books in which the copies had been made would be produced and Damoodhar would be called as a witness to corroborate them. The next fact of importance was that after the first accused returned to Madras, a balance-sheet, and directors' report made up to the 31st December 1897, was issued. In that the amount of fixed deposits received was set down at Rs. 2,71,128, but as that included the fictitious items of Rs. 2,43,000, counsel submitted that it was obvious that as the whole of the transactions were put down at a little over three lakhs, that without that entry they would have had not stood well with the public. Counsel pointed out that the directors' report (which was not signed by a single director, while stating an approximate profit of 13 per cent. had been made, recommended that no dividend should be paid. It mentioned how satisfactorily the Bombay branch had been working which was one brother (Hare and Company) soft soaking the other (Parulekar and Company) whose untiring zeal and energy were praised. That balance-sheet was signed "by order of the board" by M. Hare and Company and by C. G. Burley as auditor. The prosecution would put C. G. Burley before the Court and he would say how he came to sign it. He was an Eurasian with a name having a European flavour about it, he was a guard on the Railway who knew nothing about accounts. He was taken on by Messrs. M. Hare and Co. as an auctioneer's clerk on Rs. 15 a month and received Rs. 20 for signing the balance-sheet, Another person who signed it was M. Basheyam, accountant. He was only a clerk in the service of the Bank at Madras. He would state how he was induced to place his signature to the document at the request of the first accused. Counsel said the report of the directors was a curious document. Continuing he said there was little else to tell till in December 1899 when Mr. Cursondas Chubbeldas was called upon by the second accused, who brought a balance-sheet for 1898 and requested him to join the board of directors. Mr. Cursandass consented to do so, but having afterwards received information, and thinking things were not right, he went to the office. He found the second accused absent, but after examining the clerks and the cash balance he took possession and placed the matter in the hands of the Police. In conclusion, Mr. Revett-Carnac said it would be for the jury to form their conclusions from the evidence and the books. Probably it would be said that Ragoonath, who made the entries under the instructions of the accused, was an accomplice. The jury would bear that in mind together with the fact that his statements would be supported by oral and documentry evidence.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. D. Almeida, a clerk in the Registration office, produced the Articles of Association of the Deccan Banking Corporation, Balance-sheets, and other documents.

H. Bashiam Iyengar, examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he was engaged as a clerk of the Bank at Madras on Rs. 10 a month. He knew accused No 1, who passed in Madras as N. Milgheri Rawjee, and his firm as M. Hare and Co. Witness produced a docment dated 24th July 1896, which represented M. Hare and Co. as the managing agents of the corporation. Witness was examined as to meetings of directors of the corporation, the proceedings of which were signed by M. Hare and Co as managing agents and V. S. Mudliar as chairman.

The witness complained at the sitting of the Court after luncheon that he was not allowed to go for his tiffin, and that he felt hungry. He was allowed to go for his meals, and another witness was called.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, said he knew the second prisoner, who called upon him at his office and asked him to join the directorate of the Deccan Banking Corporation. He showed witness several extracts from a local newspaper and some balance-sheets. Witness was induced to join the directorate and subscribed for five shares of the Corporation. On the 19th December 1899, witness got a letter appointing him a director of the corporation. On witness asking whether there was a European in the firm of Hare and Co., the accused nodded his head. He now found that was untrue and that the firm consisted of the first and second accused. Had witness known that before, he would not have become a director of the corporation. When accused left for Madras with the books, a clerk named Cohenho who received Rs. 40 a month, was left in charge of the business here. Witness had afterwards had occasion to examine the account books of the corporation; and he specified the irregularites and deficiences he observed in the accounts. Witness mentioned the several books of the corporation, of which he took charge at the time. Subsequently the accused and the books from Madras were brought to Bombay by an Inspector of the Madras Police. Witness afterwards filed an information against the accused in the Police Court at Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said the rough cash book contained other accounts besides the Deccan Bank. Witness knew nothing of an appeal made by the accused to the public to support the Bank because it was a native concern. Witness first heard of the appeal in the Police Court. Witness had seen some printed copies of the appeal in the Bank. Witness always understood the accused to be a partner in a European firm at Madras.

To Mr. Hamilton: When he was appointed a director witness wrote a letter of thanks to the chairman of the Madras board according to a form which accused produced to him. Witness was absolutely in the dark when he attended the first meeting of directors in Bombay. No books were produced on that day, and there was nothing to examine.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results .—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	7	3	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	10	9	178
Total plague deaths to date	76,690	61,509	
Same date last year	10	11	82
Small-pox	0	2	
Cholera	40	23	

DAMAUN.

Dr. Menezes, the Health Officer for the District of Damaun, has now made his official report, whereby it appears that there were 12 attacks of cholera at Dabhel and 12 deaths; Upper Damaun 52 attacks and 35 deaths; Lower Damaun village 32 attacks and 23 deaths; Kharewad 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Dondetha 8 attacks and 8 deaths; Varkoond 9 attacks and 7 deaths: Bhimpur 1 attack and 1 death; Kada 12 attacks and 6 deaths; Devka 7 attacks and 4 deaths; Bheslor 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Katheria 43 attacks and 39 deaths; Khali-Kschigam 3 attacks and 1 death; Marwad 15 attacks and 8 deaths; Ringanwada 1 attack and 1 death. At Varkoond there were also 8 attacks of plague and 1 death. Total 207 attacks and 150 deaths.

INOCULATION.

Total inoculated persons up to 27th June 1900—198,947.

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 27th June 1900.	Total Inoculated presons since week ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 27th June 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 27th June 1900.
Brahmins	1	1,346	2,575
Jains	1	1,056	1,319
High Caste Hindus	54	59,843	64,333
Low Caste Hindus	90	82,313	94,389
Mussalmans	13	11,690	21,160
Parsees	0	1,689	8,236
Jews	9	638	774
Europeans	1	233	364
Eurasians	0	278	268
Native Christians	0	1,936	3,174
Other Nationalities	3	1,459	1,704
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	172	1,62,462	1,98,947

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 7th July, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 7th July 1900	2,536,521
3 Balance to be remitted from 8th July 1900 to 31st March 1901	13,903,479

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde Captain E. Street, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with the China and Australian mails, reports having experienced unsettled weather with high sea and heavy rain from Colombo to Vingurla from thence to Bombay moderate monsoon and overcast sky with sqally sea.—The B.I.S.N. Co's s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, met with south-west winds and thick hazy weather with heavy south-west swell and sea to Diu Head, moderating gently to fresh monsoon sea and swell with light showers of rain off Bombay, wind steady at west 100 miles off Bombay, to port. The same company's steamer Naukin, Captain C. D. Bennett, which reached this port yesterday from Calcutta encountered strong south-west monsoon down the Bay of Bengal and strong north-west winds with continuous squalls and very heavy westerly swell on the west coast of Hindustan. On the 3rd July in Latitude 7·34 N. and Longitude 82" 20 east spoke the barque Cairnsmore of Liverpool bound to Calcutta. She reported all well.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. s. s. Haidari, Captain Arrickson, which arrived in port yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, had strong monsoon and high sea to within 100 miles of Bombay then moderate swell and sea with hazy weather, but no rain.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Monday:—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in North-West India and slightly in Bengal. It has been steady or has risen slightly over the Bay in Burma and the Peninsula. The depression in the Bay has not developed. Area of low and uniform pressure extends from Punjab to Orissa, and Circars. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and East Bengal, and light rain in the remainder Bengal and Assam, and a few showers have fallen in North-Western Provinces and Upper India hills. Moulmein, Bhamo, Kindat, Mymensingh, Dehra Dun, Massoorie and Chakrata have received from two to three inches. Rain has increased slightly on the West Coast. Karwar reports six inches and Marmagoa five. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Central Provinces, and North Madras, and light showers in Bombay Deccan, Central India and parts of Rajputana. Nagpur, Pachmarhi, Raipur, Chanda, Hanamconda and Hyderabad have received one inch. Temperature is considerably below normal in Berar and Madras Deccan, and in considerable to large excess in North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Rajputanas, Gujrat and Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	22 19	22 99	22 17	22 69
Monday, 9th July	0 10	0 11	0 44	0 15
Total	22 29	23 10	22 61	22 84
Total fall to July 9th 1899	21 35	21 28	27 51	23 96
Total fall to July 9th 1898	30 10	31 38	31 45	30 35

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	20 92
Monday, July 9th	0 3
Total	20 95

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	5 11
Saturday, 7th July 1900	0 0
Total	5 11
Total up to 7th July, 1899	20 98

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·407	SE	5	105·6	89·0	52	...	0·22	–3·40
Sirsa	29·348	SE	9	105·8	86·1	49	...	0·61	–2·47
Delhi	29·476	SE	5	97·7	84·4	71	...	2·10	–4·26
Agra	29·474	SE	4	98·0	86·4	70	...	1·51	–4·59
Cawnpore	29·482	ENE	2	98·4	88·0	75	..	2·04	...
Allahabad	29·454	ESE	13	99·6	83·7	68	..	0·52	–8·76
Jhansi	29·478	ENE	3	98·7	84·7	73	0·13	1·00	–8·10
Jacobabad	29·402	SE	3	110·8	87·0	64	...	0·00	–0·38
Karachi	29·50	WSW	16	92·4	81·2	79		0·00	–1·69
Jeypore	29·500	Calm	2	101·2	82·1	7	0·06	0·86	–4·19
Ajmere	29·490	W	10	99·4	79·6	60	..	0·05	–4·21
Deesa	29·550	WSW	19	101·6	82·1	67	..	0·00	–4·97
Ahmedabad	29·575	SSW	6	102·3	83·1	64	..	0·00	..
Bhuj	29·540	W	24	95·3	80·4	71	...	0·01	–3·43
Jamnagar	29·549	WSW	26	94·0	80·2	79	..	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·561	WSW	15	96·9	78·6	77	...	0·00	–8·59
Bhownagar Para	29·575	SSW	3	102·1	82·7	68	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·572	WSW	12	85·6	81·3	86	..	0·17	...
Neemuch	29·544	WSW	11	94·5	75·0	92	0·26	1·65	–5·06
Indore	29·549	W	9	81·6	74·6	89	0·35	2·16	–7·16
Saugor	29·498	WNW	1	86·9	76·1	89	0·22	3·85	–7·45
Jubulpore	29·451	W	4	83·9	76·6	93	0·07	6·92	–7·51
Hoshangabad	29·535	SW	7	86·2	76·2	61	0·40	3·30	–8·88
Khandwa	29·535	WNW	11	79·7	77·1	78	0·55	3·67	–5·45
Raipur	29·473	Calm	3	87·3	75·1	92	0·94	13·31	+0·06
Nagpur	29·481	NW	16	87·3	75·1	91	0·87	8·01	–5·20
Amraoti	29·536	W	21	81·1	71·2	90	0·08	4·35	–5·63
Akola	29·550	W	1	80·0	72·7	86	0·55	6·85	–1·37
Surat	29·590	SW	12	94·2	82·1	75	...	0·10	–15·39
Malegaon	29·636	WNW	14	91·9	75·1	68	0·15	2·42	–3·94
Bombay	29·638	W	16	88·3	81·7	83	0·15	22·88	–7·06
Poona	29·639	W	19	79·6	72·4	79	0·04	2·95	–3·84
Ahmednagar	29·650	W	16	86·4	71·4	88	0·17	6·95	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	?	86·8	70·7	90	0·45	9·38	...
Sholapur	29·618	W	13	86·1	70·5	76	0·15	6·49	–0·00
Ratnagiri	29·676	W	11	86·9	77·4	83	0·28	45·32	+1·32
Belgaum	29·695	WNW	29	78·3	68·8	90	0·12	18·45	+7·62
Goa	29·712	WNW	21	82·0	74·4	81	3·29	48·31	...
Karwar	29·743	SW	8	81·2	73·5	86	5·80	77·83	+26·25
Mangalore	29·775	Calm	4	82·8	72·9	92	1·91	50·08	+2·42
Calicut	29·804	N	7	81·2	73·5	92	2·52	47·93	+5·63
Cochin	29·816	WSW	...	82·4	74·2	84	0·60	35·83	–0·03
Bangalore	29·751	SW	15	83·3	66·3	85	0·15	3·53	–1·37
Secunderabad	29·598	W	16	76·1	70·0	88	0·68	6·95	+0·22
Masulipatam	29·595	WNW	16	85·5	75·6	81	0·05	4·04	–3·19
Bellary	29·677	W	15	85·7	75·2	53	...	1·07	–1·22
Cuddapah	29·671	W	6	95·1	80·9	64	...	1·55	–3·68
Madras	29·676	SW	8	96·5	80·0	59	0·08	2·2	–0·82
Coimbatore	29·758	SW	7	85·4	71·6	74	0·03	2·43	+0·67
Trichinopoly	29·750	WSW	12	97·6	80·8	53	...	1·96	–0·15
Negapatam	29·742	SW	7	98·0	79·9	61		0·03	–2·30
Colombo	29·819	SSW	15	85·5	?	89	0·56	9·19	+1·07
Aden	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H. = 0·00 (22·37); G. T. H. = 0·11 (22·92); St. G. H. = 0·12 (22·23); C. P. = 0·15 (22·88).

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts all over the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to strong.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (5·80"), Goa (3·29") and Calicut (2·52"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·91"), nearly an inch at Raipur and Nagpur, about three-quarters of an inch at Secunderabad, about half an inch at Colombo, Cochin, Hoshangabad, Akola, Khandwa and Aurangabad, about a quarter of an inch at Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Bangalore, and a few drops at Jhansi, Jeypore, Jubulpore, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore.

The small depression the centre of which was yesterday in the neighbourhood of Raipur has commenced to fill up, but a small area of low pressure still lies over Berar and the Central Provinces. The weather is therefore in a slightly unsettled condition and rain is likely in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In Central India, Rajputana and the Madras Presidency local showers are likely.

The following is the summary of the weather during the week ending 9th July at Seychelles:—

Pressure 29·953"; maximum temperature (83°); minimum (75°); wind S. E. with a velocity of 11 miles an hour; rainfall about an inch and the weather was finer and more settle than usual. Observer states the sky was clouding over at time he was closing his message and that a ship arrived from Mauritius reported normal trades.

G. L. TOWERS,
Metorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS.

PUNJAB.

Amritsar.—Weather bright, no sign of rain. Jullunder rained moderately. Crop prospects improving.

Ferozepore.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Weather bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton later sowings somewhat improved, but more rain wanted generally.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

Agra.—Weather bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

BERAR.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton sowing making good progress.

KHANDESH.

Khamgaon.—Weather continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dhulia.—Weather cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Weather continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought.

BROACH.

Broach.—Weather bright, no sign of rain. Sometimes light clouds. South-westerly wind. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam.—Weather bright, on sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Westerly breeze blowing. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dhollera.—Weather cloudy but no rain. Scarcity of water and grass.

Bhavnagar.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain.

SHOLAPUR

Barsi.—Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally.

DHARWAR.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

MADRAS.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—JULY 8.

10 p.m.	82·8

MONDAY.—JULY 9.

8 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·5

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* MUNICIPAL C. C.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between these clubs and resulted in a draw in favor of the Elphinstonians. The Elphinstonians having scored 128 runs for three wickets, declared their innings closed and sent in their opponents who were able to put up 58 runs for 8 wickets when the stumps were drawn. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

H D Kanga, not out	71
H H Belgamwalla, b Chonker	1
M H Sanjana, b Chonker	35
D E Mody, c and b Kaka	1
K R Driver, not out	17
S P Pochkhana, J J Pocha, N H Chinoy, R N Mehta, N N Langrana, S P Seervai	did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	128

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Gazdar, b Mehta	10
Vakharia, c Belgamwalla, b Chinoy	0
Daderker, c Mehta, b Chinoy	0
Ghonker, b Langrana	17
Wadia, c Sanjana, b Driver	12
Kirtiker, c Seervai, b Pochkhanawalla	5
Kaka, l. b. w. b Chinoy	0
Baisara, c Langrana, b Chinoy	5
Chinoy, not out	9
Chomasi, to bat	0
Panthakee, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	58

POPUTWADY C. C. *VS.* YOUNG NATIVE C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade between above teams on Sunday. Scores:—

POPUTWADI.

Savant B, B not out	49
Rane B M, b Kirtikar K R	11
Kadpya P D, b Kirtikar K R	0
Trilokekar C S not out	47
Desai K O, Jayakar G A, Rane V B, Kothare M M, Rane G D, Desai W V, Jayakar R P	to bat.
Extras	14
Total	121

YOUNG NATIVE.

Dhurandhar, b Kothare M M	9
Kathare K, run out	0
Murkute, b Kothare M M	1
Kirtikar K R, c Trilokekar, b Kothare	13
Ajinkya Trilokekar, b Kothare.	24
Kirtikar M, b Sawant B B	9
Dhairyvan, run out	1
Trilokekar, b Sawant B	2
Talpade, b Kothare M M	0
Vijayakar B R, b Sawant, b Kothare	0
Rangit A R not out	0
Extras	6
Total	67

LIBERAL C. C. *VS.* INTERNATIONAL C. C.

AN interesting match was played on Sunday between the Liberal (Esplanade) and the International Cricket Clubs. The Liberals won the match by 11 wickets and 6 runs. For the Liberals Messrs. P. N. Polishwala, R. F. Nanji (Captain) bowled capitally, the former capturing in both the innings 12 wickets for 44 runs and the latter 8 for 42 runs. For the International Papa, the professional bowler of Elphinstone College Gymkhana, bowled well.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday afternoon. Weather permitting.

1. To Knock Ball off post with butt end of spear, reverse Spear, take ring and peg. a Horses. b Ponies.

2. Postillion Race.—Horses or Ponies. To ride one and lead another.

3. Equator Stakes.—For Bicycles. Competitors 2 ladies. 2 gentlemen, or lady and gentleman start from winning post and ride given circular course one right hand and one left hand. Half way they must cross a line marked on ground exactly at the same moment i.e. the line must be simultaneously between the front and back wheels of both bicycles. They then proceed to winning post and do the same thing. Competitors can turn as often as they like but must always proceed in opposite directions. Dismounting or reversing disqualifies. Shortest time to win.

4. Rounding up Stakes.—One lady and two gentlemen, all mounted, assemble at given point and must drive animal into a certain pen. Whips allowed but animal not to be struck unnecessarily. Shortest time to win.

5. Pre Raphaelite Stakes.—Ladies Nomination. Horses and Ponies. Competitors to ride a given course to where lady is standing by black board, dismount and draw on board an animal or an insect the name of which will be given to competitor before start. Lady must guess name of thing drawn. Competitors to mount and ride home. Best drawing and shortest time to win. Syce allowed to hold horse.

6. Horse Scurry.—Distance Handicap for all horses. Catch weights. Owners up. If owner puts up another rider his horse starts Scratch.

Entries close 6 p.m. 10th July.

HEUGH S. SYMONS,
Hon. Sec.

11th July 1900.

N.B.—If ground is slippery, or entries few, other events may be substituted.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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FOR SALE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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UNDER ENTIRELY NEW
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CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
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AND LOCKS.
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A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
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to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
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Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quite steady throughout the day with no change in rates from Saturday. At 1s. 4 5-32d. a few bills came out for this and next mail on the other hand, a small line of Bank Demand was sold to the Bazaar at 1s. 4d. for the last mail of this month, the same rate being available in smaller amounts for August. From October Telegraphic can be obtained at 1s. 4d., but we hear of no enquiry so far ahead. In Credits it is extremely doubtful whether any were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. for the last mail or this month though it is just possible that a few lots were. August bills might be placed at 1-32d. higher, say at 1s. 4 3-16d., but for Sptember to December 1s. 4 7-32d. is the best quoted rate.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d
Do. Francs, ready	169 3-4 to 170
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 196
Hongkong do.	,, 144
Japan do.	,, 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Government Paper market opened at 94-2 forward improved to 91-4, and again declined to 94-3 but owing to a better feeling from Calcutta and telegrams of rain in some parts of Gujerat the market slowly but steadily improved to 94-7 per cent. for 31st July. Ready Paper is 2 annas higher.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The markets is steady owing to some news of rain in Gujerat. The Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at 1,265 cum dividend and Ahmedabad Prantej and Tapti Vally shares changed hands at Rs. 645 and 475 respectively, while some transactions in Badham Pile are reported at 137 xd.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	4,68,931
Do. ,, Branches	Dec.	11,70,317
Other ,,	Inc.	22,81,538
Government Securities	Inc.	201,780
Other authorised	Inc.	3,32,200
Loans	Inc.	2,76,813
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	7,72,806
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	12,172
Cash	Dec.	23,41,460

FREIGHTS.—With the tonnage offering for July the market is steady and the Madagascar is reported fixed for 2 ports at 14s. July and August loading and since then buyers at 6d. higher. The Trentham Hall has been fixed in Calcutta.

COALS.—A large line of Jardines has been sold for next year 12,000 tons January to December at the rate of 1,000 tons per month at Rs. 14 for the first half of the year, and Rs. 13-12 for the latter half. Some re-sales of Singareni are reported at Rs. 13-4.

WHEAT.—For July we quote Rs. 5-6 while for August-September the rate is Rs. 5-9-6. New Crop is easier, it being reported that Delhi has received a little more rain, the rate for April-May is Rs. 5-2.

SEEDS, GINGELLY.—The market is steady with the rate unchanged and little business doing.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm with buyers at Rs. 40-8 and almost no sellers, the few there are in the Bazaar asking Rs. 40-12 to Rs. 41.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet owing to absence of stocks but is steady all the same at Rs. 10-11 to Rs. 10-12 for bold grain, and Rs. 10-3 to Rs. 10-9 for small, though for a fair quantity higher rate would be paid.

RAPESEED is firm with a good demand at Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-9 6 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 7-15 for Yellow.

POPPY.—This market is a shade quieter at Rs. 8-12—to Rs. 8-12 6.

COTTON.—Has been a quiet market to-day. Ready Cotton has been neglected with the exception of Bengals which are in good request at Rs. 203 to Rs. 205 per candy. New crop prices have declined sharply owing to speculators selling on reports of rain in the districts.

F.G. Bengals, January, have been done at Rs. 194-5 and Good Broach, March, at Rs. 224-5 per candy. The sales at Colaba this afternoon were about 600 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000	20,000	10,000
Do exports to U. K.	7,000	21,000	8,000
Do do to Continent	15,000	45,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,314,000	8,376,000	8,471,000
Do. exports to U. K. do	2,202,000	3,443,000	3,436,000
Do. do to Continent do	3,324,000	3,497,000	3,745,000
Do. stock at U. S. Ports	150,000	453,000	291,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 6th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,400,000	3,904,820	2,455,750
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	66,000	155,780	131,260
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	405,000	1,213,030	1,065,950
Do. in London	9,000	4,000	4,000
American Afloat	30,000	44,000	48,000
East Indian ,,	4,000	3,000	8,000
Total	448,000	1,264,030	1,125,950
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 27-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 7-16
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 15-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 31-32
Difference	1 11-32d.	19-32d.	15-32d

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales	Cwts.
Cotton	524	,,
Wheat	864	,,
Linseed	2,039	,,
Rapeseed	398	,,
Gingellyseed		,,
Poppyseed	2,423	,,
Groundnuts	179	,,
Castorseed	1,459	,,
Rice	247	,,
Myrabollams	508	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th July, as compared with the statement of 30th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 30. Rs.	July 7. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,56,970	45,88,003
Do. do. at Branches	34,74,238	21,03,941
Other Deposits	476,93,759	469,7,,295
Post Bills	6,618	7,116
Credits undrawn	25,65,331	24,62 950
Rs.	755,96,969	731,37,321
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,29,547	76,34,327
Other authorised Securities	22,63,833	25,95,053
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	95,71,888	94,46,389
Loans do. do. do.	202,38,707	204,85,550
Bills Discounted and purchased	122,68,837	114,96 031
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,03,984
Stamps and Stationery	23,692	17,206
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,32,493	4,14,665
Cash	231,43,946	203,02,486
Rs.	755,96,969	731,37,321

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATTA AND Co's Liverpool friends briefly review their market as under on 22nd June last:—All we wrote last week holds good to-day, but all arguments are for the moment eclipsed by the political situation in China. Events there succeed one another with marvellous rapidity, and as nobody can tell from one moment to another what turn they may take it is useless to discuss cotton merely on its own merits. If we trust that the Great Powers will remain of one mind, and work loyally together for the pacification of China, the strong position of cotton comes to forefront again, for it remains very strong. We still believe in a permanent advance but more especially for distant positions say October-November, as the crop will be much later than usual, and for that reason as we have frequently repeated lately the brunt of the strength caused by the gap made in our Liverpool stock will fall on Oct-Nov. Moreover, lately the rainfall has been excessive and this is beginning to become a serious matter, and too much rain in June is always a source of danger. Too much rain produces a fine bushy plant but little fruit. It causes the plant, instead of throwing out a taproot to produce only small surface roots which wither in the sun. Besides every day of rain now makes the crop more backward; our Southern friends are of the same opinion. Therefore we see no reason to change our opinion that the autumn positions should advance considerably unless politics upset all calculations. Double option, Oct-Nov 20 points; Jan-Feb 30 points.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAUNTHORPE—July 4, at Moradabad, the wife of J C Fauntthorpe, C S, of a son.
WILLIAMS—June 28, at Gordon Lodge, Simla, the wife of J Williams, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS

PAXTON—June 29, at his Residence, 17, Canning Road, Allahabad, Adam Paxton, aged 66 years and 9 months.
SHEEN—June 30, at Allahabad, of acute bronchitis, the wife of Austin George Sheen.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1900.

THE pressure of the times has left its mark upon the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1899, which is not half the bulk of that of previous years. In the very first page the two factors of plague and drought are mentioned. In regard to the plague the Committee state that though the visitation was as severe as in the two previous years yet it did not interfere with the course of trade to any appreciable extent. The rules and regulations previously enforced were carried out, and though in many instances these were vexatious and irritating, there was no panic. A high compliment is paid to the Health Department of the Port, who have carried out the inspection of outward-bound passengers in a manner to satisfy the views of the Chamber and without causing interruption of the commerce with the ports of Europe. The deficiency of the rains last year considerably affected trade and in the closing months of the year there was a marked depression in all branches of commerce. The Government made inquiry of the Chamber as to the possibility of obtaining compressed fodder for cattle in the famine areas from countries over sea and of the rates per ton at which it could be delivered in Bombay. The Committee informed Government that they had no information on the subject and believed that it would not be readily supplied by individuals who possessed it. They suggested that the Government should advertise for tenders, which would produce all the information requisite, but it does not appear that that good advice was acted upon. Notwithstanding the depressing effects of famine and plague many questions of considerable interest to the mercantile community came before the Committee in the course of the year. Amongst these was the reduction of cable rates, which are now universally acknowledged to be excessive. The Committee in again pressing this question upon the attention of Government, urged that interests of State and commerce justified the prompt reduction of the cable routes for the benefit of the nation and that the Post Master General's powers in regard to the grant of landing rights for cables should be exercised to bring about the reduction of Indo-European rates to something approaching the ideal of sixpence a word. In subsequent correspondence with the Government they urged the construction of an independent national cable system. The same idea of Imperial cables has been advocated by the Colonial Governments. The Bombay Government replied to the Chamber that they had addressed the Secretary of State with a view to a reduction of not less than 50 per cent. in the present tariff.

The next subject of interest considered was the proposed amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. They approved of the proposal to relax the restrictions on the business of the Banks imposed by the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 and recommended that these Banks should be conceded permission to borrow out of India. But in regard to the proposed Central Bank the Committee were not satisfied that mere amalgamation would confer any general benefit, India and Burma being too vast to be effectively served by one Central Bank. Commercial interests, they stated, would be better served by the development of the Presidency Banks than by their consolidation. The Committee availed themselves of the opportunity to submit proposals for the consideration of the Railway Conference. It appeared to them that the Agra-Delhi chord line had been sanctioned as a substitute for the proposed Nagda-Bara-Muttra line, which will be the means of opening up a great and fertile tract of country. The Chamber addressed the Government on the subject and received the reply that the Agra-Delhi chord line had not been sanctioned as a substitute for the other route, but was the northern link of a through standard gauge connection between Bombay and Delhi, via Nagda. Financial exigencies prevented any provision being made for the lower section from Muttra to Nagda in the railway programme for the period ending 1901-2. Before the Railway Commission which sat in Bombay to consider the scheme of the proposed Port Trust Railway six members of the Chamber gave evidence, generally in support of the proposal. Postal facilities were largely increased during the year and some of the concessions were due to the representations of the Committee. Regarding the question of the liability of Government for loss of insured postal packets the statement has been elicited from the Post-Master General that the parcel which was the subject of a recent case in the courts was insured before the present Post Office Act came into force. The present Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1898, compensation is now granted for loss of insured articles on conditions laid down under that Act.

The need of greater accommodation for storage of merchandise at the docks was another important question considered by the Chamber of Commerce. The Port Trust recognise the necessity for more storage space and they have drawn up a scheme for accomplishing it. In November the work of adding an upper floor to one of the large sheds was in progress, as well as the building of another large warehouse for the reception of undelivered cargo to relieve the pressure on the transit sheds. That work has, doubtless, since approached completion. The erection of special sheds for the requirements of the rice trade was also under consideration. Representations were made by the Committee of the Chamber regarding the examination of goods by Custom House appraisers. There are very few appraisers, the number being far short of the requirements of trade. There have been complaints of unnecessary trouble, delay and expense caused by these officials, whose practice it is to call at random for packages bearing particular numbers which often are only accessible after a great deal of search and overturning of other packages. The committee also called the attention of Government to the inconvenience resulting from the frequent changes in the personnel of the Collectors of Customs. Government were further urged to empower Collectors of Customs to enquire into cases for exemption from the countervailing duty on sugar, the contracts for which were entered into prior to the introduction of the Bill imposing such duty. In regard to the question of disinfecting the clothing and kit of native crews proceeding to ports out of India the Chamber made representations in reference to incidents which arose in connection with the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela and the British India Company's Bhandara. In the first case the Collector of the Port had demanded the discharge of seven passengers from Singapore to Aden, who were regarded as resident in Bombay by virtue of the vessel having been in dock and having communicated with the shore. In the second case the Bhandara which was chartered to convey coolies from Karachi to Killendivi, near Mombassa, was refused permission to land them there or at Mombassa. The Government's reply in reference to the case of the Gisela was that a person living on board a vessel in dock was for the time being a resident in Bombay. In the matter of the Bhandara the contention of the Chamber that the Venice Convention applied to the British East African Protectorate was upheld. The Bhandara while remaining in quarantine was allowed to discharge and load cargo at Zanzibar whither she had gone from Mombassa. Proposed legislation affecting the interests of the mercantile community and many other matters of an interesting character also claimed the attention of the Chamber during the year.

IT is becoming more and more evident that the story of the massacre in Peking was quite untrustworthy. The destruction of the Legations and the slaughter of the ministers and a thousand other foreigners was assigned to three different dates, the latest being the 27th June. The *Englishman* has obtained from its correspondent a message direct from Shanghai, dated the 7th July, stating that nothing was known at that important port of a massacre at Peking. The Foreign Consuls at Shanghai report that the Legations were safe on the 4th instant. There is no confirmation of the reported poisoning of the Empress-Dowager and the young Emperor. We are inclined to place in the same category of false news the utter chaos in the capital, Ching fighting the Boxers, and the Manchu and Chinese Generals fighting with each other of which we now hear. The movement had its origin in the resentment of the continued encroachment of the Foreign Powers and the activity of the missionaries. Li Hung Chang seems to have accurately guaged the situation when he told the representative of a Hongkong paper that the Boxer movement was set going by the belief of the peasantry that when they had differences with Native Christians the latter were sure to have the best of it. They learned athletics to get on even terms with the converts, and then began to attack the latter and the missionaries. Li Hung attributes the rising partly to anti-Christian feeling and the fanaticism of the ignorant. He was too good a diplomatist to admit that they rose against the Government, because the Throne of Heaven was unable to check foreign encroachments. This experienced administrator believes that the Boxers can be put down by beheading the leaders and dispersing the followers, and that peace can be made with the Foreign Powers on reasonable terms, if he be entrusted with the negotiations. He is of opinion that the Empress was misled, the truth being kept from her; he is satisfied that her Majesty never intended to make war with the Powers. The refusal of the cool-headed Governor of Shantung to obey the order of Prince Tuan to send 18,000 troops to Nanking is a pacific indication so far as it goes.

A WRITER in the "China Review" discourses on the sacredness of human life in the Celestial Empire and would have us believe that although every Chinaman urges his neighbour to kill the "foreign devil" he does not wish it done, nor does he personally desire to do it. One of the fundamental principles of the Chinese legal and social code is the same as that of the Mosaic law. "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Killing by law is common enough in China for capital punishment comes frequently in the provisions of their Penal Code. But the average Chinaman does not wish to kill his fellow-man. That is to say he does not wish to kill him outright. But the Chinese are experts in the art of half-killing one, maiming him in such a way that he cannot stir, or incapacitating him from further activity by the destruction of his eyes and other cruel practices not infrequently brought to public notice and too common even to attract remark—in China. Some of the processes of torture in favour in the Flowery Land are such that death would be preferable were it not consistent with the Chinese sense of humour. In an ordinary way the Chinaman is mild and bland and harmless. But the whole race is liable to sudden, and at times volcanic, anger. Even on these occasions, however, rage does not often take a homicidal direction. But when it does no one within easy distance is safe from being involved in the legal proceeding which follows. A Chinese proverb says while a man is alive he is a mere stack of grass; when he is dead he is a treasure. And another one: You may go through a law-suit involving yourself as principal in smuggling salt, or in refusing to pay Imperial taxes, but on no account become involved even as a witness in a murder trial. For so great are the laws delays and so protracted the trials that even when justice is done to the accused the costs and inconvenience to those who may have been called as witnesses are interminable, for the Chinese mind in general is discursive and the mind of every witness is discursive too. And, says Mr. A. H. Smith, the author of the article referred to, where these parabolic curves find their widest scope is in a Chinese murder case. Life is not very sacred to the district magistrate apparently, for he can exterminate a whole family under judicial forms. And yet the very magistrates, who so deliberately conduct the reprisals of the law for the deprivation of a single human life may not improbably, by means of the standing cage and other horrors, contrive to kill outright several score of human beings during one average term of office without once stirring up proceedings against himself of any sort. One such case is reported in the "China Mail" to hand yesterday, when a brigand chief who had been for some time in the cage kicked away the bricks from under his feet, which had prevented the rope round his neck growing taut, and put an end to his torture by self-strangulation, a proceeding which is much encouraged by the people whom we are now killing in thousands, but with whom we are not at war.

THE cost of the war in South Africa will probably absorb one hundred millions, but this is not the only loss which we shall sustain. Sir Robert Giffen, in the course of an article in the "Economic Journal," estimates the net loss to the community caused by the war to be roughly thirty millions, or about the same as that caused by a really big strike, like that of the colliers or the engineers. He states that 120,000 reservists and volunteers have been withdrawn from their civil employment to take part in the war. Estimating the annual product of their labour at £80 each, he concludes that their loss involves a loss to the wealth of the community of about ten millions. He calculates, further, that for every man in the field there is another man engaged at home in manufacturing implements of war and all other requisites of an army. This gives us another two hundred thousand men who are economically just as much engaged in the war as the army in the field. The loss of these men means a loss of about twenty millions to the general community; and this sum added to the previous ten millions makes up Sir R. Giffen's total of thirty millions. This is the loss for one year only, the cost of a war is not represented only by its original capital expenditure. The policy of which war is the expression costs probably more money than the war itself, for the war is transitory and the effects of a policy are permanent Sir R. Giffen believes that the war means sooner or later an increase of the standing army by 100,000 men, as well as an increase in the rates of pay. He thinks it has increased our unpopularity abroad, which he suggests will have an effect on the annual military and naval estimates, and they before long, he expects, will reach eighty millions annually. These figures do not underestimate the increased annual expenditure which becomes necessary by reason of additions to the army and increasing the garrison in South Africa. It must be remembered that country is capable not only of paying a big sum towards the cost of the war but also to pay for the upkeep of the military force necessary to maintain peace in its new territories. The point is not altogether the expense of the actual war but the annual recurrent expenditure which it entails. War under modern conditions can never be made to pay. When France paid her indemnity of five milliards it was no doubt thought that Germany had done a good stroke of business by the war. But how many times over have those five milliards been spent since as a result of the victory. And not only France and Germany but all the nations have suffered, for the whole Continental military system may be said to have taken its rise from the victory of Germany and the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

MR. SOHONI, Administrator of Jath State, has been charged with receiving an illegal gratification. Major Davies, Assistant Political Agent of the Southern Maratha Country, has investigated the charge and sent in a report to Government, the consequence of which is that a further inquiry into the charges opened to-day by Colonel Sealy, the Political Agent at Kolhapur.

THE S. S. Caledonia, with the English mails of 29th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay at noon on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

COL. WEIR'S report on the health of Bombay for the first quarter of the present year has just been published. There was an excess of 7,888 more deaths, exclusive of stillborn, than in the corresponding three months of last year, and gave an annual death-rate of 151·57 as compared with 113·16 in 1899. The full text of the report will appear in our next issue.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji and a special jury commenced the trial of Rawjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, on charges of having, in December 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from bogus depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000; and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000, alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. Mr. Justice Tyebjee is to dispose of the remaining business of the Third Criminal Sessions, as Mr. Justice Candy is proceeding on leave to England. The trial will be continued to-day.

THE revised P. W. D. Budget, Rs. 40,84,413, has received the sanction of the Mysore Durbar.

THE Rev. Henry Arthur Charles Herbert is appointed a chaplain on the Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment.

IT has, we understand, been decided to form a siege train from among the batteries in South Africa for service in China.

A SEVERE outbreak of cholera has occurred at Kohat. Up to present there have been 27 cases and 10 deaths amongst the troops.

THE Maharajah of Mysore arrived from his capital for the season at Bangalore on Friday, and met with a great ovation in view.

DR. WHITEHEAD, the Bishop of Madras, has arrived on visitation to Bangalore, and was present at the organ recital at Trinity Church on Friday.

THE pay of the Chief Mechanical Engineers, Shell Factory, Cossipore, and Small Arms Factory at Kirkee, has been increased to Rs. 600 per mensem.

OFFICERS Commanding the 25th, 26th and 28th Regiments of Bombay Infantry have been permitted to take over and retain in regimental charge the old colours of their regiments.

IN the court-martial proceedings at Quetta against Staff Sergeant Whiteley the accused was acquitted on the principal charge, which was the only serious one. He was defended by Mr. Grey of the Punjab Bar.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MCCALL is confirmed in the Command of a 2nd Class District, with effect from August 21st, when Brigadier-General Lugard will vacate the command of the Southern District, Madras.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th June 1900 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 11,404 maunds and Rs. 30,867 in the earnings.

A CASE of cholera occurred in the second train conveying the 1st Madras Pioneers to Calcutta between Bilaspur and Purulia. The Pioneers will be detained in camp until they are ten days clear of the disease.

IT has been decided that when it is absolutely necessary to send British soldiers by the Messageries Maritimes line steamers they shall be provided with 3rd class passages instead of 4th class, which has hitherto been the rule.

THE Porte has addressed a circular Note to the Ottoman representatives abroad, contradicting the report of the flight of Princess Senieh, wife of Mahmed Damad Pasha. The Princess is actually interned in the Imperial Harem.

COLONEL PLOWDEN, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiates as a 2nd Class District Commander, and is permanently brought on the establishment of Assistant Adjutant-Generals, *vice* Colonel Stokes, Mhow, who will complete his tenure on September 2nd.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 26th May amounts to Rs 16,162, being an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 12,089. Total earnings from 1st January to 26th May are Rs. 324,040, being an increase of Rs. 275,554.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th May amounts to Rs. 5,087, being a decrease on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 416. Total earnings from 1st January to 26th May are Rs. 123,332, being an increase of Rs. 42,377.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCLEOD received a great send off on Saturday night on relinquishing command of the Bangalore district on proceeding to Simla. Major-General Bernard is expected from Mandalay on the 20th instant to act till Brigadier-General McCal arrives from Peshawar on the 21st of next month.

MR. JOHN TWEED, of Chelsea, has just completed his colossal statue of Mr. Rhodes which is to be erected at Bulawayo, and it is now being reproduced in bronze. The young sculptor has also commenced work upon the last of the four panels which are to constitute the Major Allen Wilson memorial which Mr. Rhodes proposes to erect by the Shangani River, close to the spot whereon those heroes died whilst singing the National Anthem.

THE trial of Lalchand, a plate-layer, and four trollymen for murder and abetment was opened on the 5th in the Judical Commissioner's Court before Captain Knox, Sessions Judge, Bolan Pass. A couple of witnesses are examined daily, but the trollymen, though undefended, are keen on cross-examining them. The principal accused is defended by Mr. Grey, barrister-at-law. The prosecution is being conducted by Rai Sahib Nandial, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

WITH reference to the prospects in the famine districts, the following telegram has been received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India :—"Rainfall to date largely in defect in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and the greater part of Hyderabad, Berar and the Central Provinces. Coast district south of Bombay have received good, and Deccan districts fair rain. Good rain has also fallen in the Chhattisgarh districts of the Central Provinces."

THE engagement is announced of Ali Bey, second son of the Arabi Pasha, to the daughter of the late Yaccob Samy Pasha, one of Arabi's fellow exiles, who, it will be remembered, died in Kandy last year. The wedding has been fixed for November, and will come off at Kandy. Arabi Pasha is sparing no expense to make the wedding a grand function. The bride elect, an only child of the family, resides with her mother in Trincomalie Street. She is a very intelligent young lady and speaks English fluently. The young couple contemplate leaving for Egypt shortly after their marriage.

IN forwarding a protest to the Simla Municipality against the proposed extra taxes, the Punjab Trades Association state they are of opinion that the climax of taxation in Simla has been reached, and the committee should make a firm stand against the encroachments on their constitutional rights by the Punjab Government. They suggest that luxuries, viz, jewellery, musical instruments, books, and leather goods, which are now free, should be taxed, and oppose the suggested tax on artisans, as being a direct tax on European firms. The matter has now been postponed till the revised October schedule has been received from the Government.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Robert Douglass, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, who died on Thursday morning while travelling to Murree. Mr. Douglass left Lahore on Wednesday afternoon to join his wife at Murree, and was then suffering from rather high fever. On (Friday) news reached Lahore that he was taken ill on the journey, and died at Tret dak bungalow at 9 a.m. on Thursday. Mr. Douglass, who was formerly in the Irrigation branch, was attached as Examiner to the North-Western Railway Accounts Department, but was recently transferred to the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department.

THE Commissioners of the British, Indian, and Colonial Sections of the Exhibition held at the Indian Pavilion, a conversazione in connection with the Grocers' Congress. Ceylon in the time of the Dutch was a spice island. It is now, in addition, a great tea producing country. Ceylon and Assam have reduced the tea trade between China and Great Britain to 9 per cent, as against the 54 per cent. Commanded by the Indian market, and the 37 per cent by the Ceylon market, which has only been fifteen years in existence. It began by furnishing 1,000,000 pounds of tea to London, and now promises upwards of 97,000,000, and 2,0,00,000 for blends to Russia.

WITH a view to secure improvement in the control of the opium traffic in the Madras Presidency, the Madras Government has entered into correspondence with the Government of India, asking permission to obtain its opium for the future from the Bombay Opium Warehouse by Government Agency, instead of from Malwa through the agency of private importers as hitherto. The Collector of Bombay is willing, if desired to make purchases on behalf of the Madras Board of Revenue from the Bombay Opium Warehouse, and the Government of India now requests that, with the permission of H. E. the Governor-in-Council, instructions may be issued to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay to comply with any indents for the drug that may be sent him by the Board of Revenue, Madras. The procedure for the adjustment of the cost of the indents will be settled in communication with the Government of Madras.

M. MILLERAND has provided the lady telephonists of the Central and Rue des Renaudes offices in Paris with hot and cold baths. He had been told long before he was a Minister the trying effect on the nerves of telephoning many hours in the day. Since he entered office he has been himself, accompanied by the Post Office doctor, to see whether things were as bad as had been represented. He found them worse. How to give relief to strained nerves was the problem he submitted to a commission. The answer was shorter hours and the refreshment of bathing. The baths he has provided are not gratis. A bath, hot or cold, costs three half-pence, and the towels a half-penny more. The Minister hopes to endow the district post-office, with bathing places for the lady telephonists.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE CHAOS IN PEKING.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Evidence increases of the utter state of chaos which exists at Peking.

In addition to the Chings' opposition to the Boxers, messengers report that fighting is also proceeding between the forces of the various Chinese and Manchu Generals.

GERMAN MARINES FOR KIAOCHAU.

Two hundred and forty German Marines have returned to Kiaochau from Tientsin.

REFUGEES SENT TO JAPAN.

A number of refugees who have reached Taku from Tientsin have been sent to Nagasaki.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

LATER NEWS FROM PEKING.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Foreign Consuls at Shanghai report that the Legations were safe on the 4th inst., and that the attacks had ceased.

[The Foreign Legations and the residences of the few foreigners outside of the Diplomatic Corps who inhabit Peking are located inside the Manchu city, to the south-east of the Imperial city. The street in which most of the Legations are situated is commonly known as Legation Street. The Legations consist for the most part of small compounds, each surrounded by low brick walls, and containing a number of separate buildings for the Minister, his staff, and household. The British Legation compound, which is the most spacious, covers, perhaps, an acre and a half. The British Legation is not actually in Legation Street, but a couple of hundred yards distant from it, on a canal which intersects the middle of Legation Street. Its grounds, however, run back to an open space, known as the Mongol Market, upon which also abuts the compound of the Russian Legation, our nearest neighbour in Legation Street. Almost facing the Russian Legation is the United States Legation. On the other side of the canal come, in the following order, on the north side of Legation Street, the Spanish, the Japanese, the French, and the Italian Legations, and on the south side, almost facing the Japanese Legation, the German Legation. They are mostly separated either by Chinese tenements or by other European buildings. The large compound of the Imperial Maritime Customs, with Sir Robert Hart's residence and those of the chief European employes of his administration, lies at the back of the French Legation, and adjoins the new Austrian Legation.]

AN INSUBORDINATE GOVERNOR.

The Governor of Shantung has refused to obey the order of Prince Tuan to march with 18,000 troops to Nanking.

GERMAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

The Emperor William arrived at Kiel yesterday and boarded the flagship of the squadron which is starting for China.

His Majesty delivered farewell addresses to the officers and the men.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL BRUCE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs from Taku on the 7th that he has grounds for hoping that the Chings are protecting foreigners against Prince Tuan and the Boxers.

THE RUMOURED MASSACRE AT PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The "Englishman" publishes the following paragraph :—"We telegraphed on Saturday to our correspondent at Shanghai enquiring whether any news had been received at that port regarding the rumoured massacre at Peking. Yesterday morning we received a reply in the negative. It will be noticed that this gives later information than that contained in London telegrams."

THE NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Government "Telegraph Gazette" reports that the great Northern Telegraph Company announces that on account of the irregularity and increasing want of security of service on the Chinese line between Shanghai and Chefoo duplicates of all telegrams are sent by steamer between the two stations.

THE TRANSPORT PALAMCOTTA.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. have received a wire stating that the Transport Palamcotta passed Singapore en voyage to Hong Kong on Friday, thus making very good time of five and a-half-days from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES FOR CHINA.

The Transport Patiala with the head-quarters of the wing of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, B section, 47th Native Field Hospital and mules, and also Transport Wardha with the remaining wing of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, C section, 47th Native Field Hospital, mules and details sail to-morrow (Monday), dockyard and Indian Marine officials continue to work at a high pressure in order that troops may be despatched at the earliest possible moment.

JULY 9.

The Transports Patiala and Wardha sailed for HongKong to-day. The Transport Vadala with head-quarters and wing of the Madras Pioneers and D Section 47th Native Field Hospital sails to-morrow. The Transport Sirsa was also due to sail to-morrow, but she only came out of the dry dock this evening, and cannot now be fitted up before the 14th instant. The Transports Urlana and Matiana, not having sufficient accommodation for mules to be sent to China, additional transports will have to be engaged and several more transports will be chartered during the next few days to convey the additional troops warned for service.

ACTIVITY IN BOMBAY.

No alterations have been made in the transport arrangements already made, except that the s. s. Nankin, which arrived yesterday from Calcutta, will not be chartered as a transport, at present, but in case more troops are sent from India her services will be required. Brigadier-General O. M. Creagh, who has been appointed in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, arrived here on Saturday by the English Mail steamer Carthage. He sails in the same boat on the 15th instant for China. The Carthage has entered the Prince's Dock, and took up her berth in "N" shed. She was surveyed on Sunday by the combined authorities, Marine and Military. The work of fitting her up has just begun, and she is timed to sail on the 15th instant. The s.s. Islanda, which is at the "K" shed discharging her cargo, will be surveyed to-day by the Military and Marine authorities, and then the work of fitting will commence. The R. I. M. S. Canning, which has entered the Wet Basin, coaled on Sunday last. The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive left Natal on the 5th instant with native details and is expected here on the 20th. She will leave Bombay for China on the 27th instant, with half a Battalion of the 2nd Bengal Infantry

A map of the country round Peking, scale 1 inch equal to 22 1-3 miles, can now be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company, Simla at Re. 1-8 per copy.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 9.

General Brabant has occupied Dornberg and a group of kopjes near Winburg from which the Boers have been frequently harassing our convoys.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

LONDON, JULY 9.

General Buller after conferring with Lord Roberts has left Pretoria.

The Boers under Lemmer are active around Rustenburg.

Colonel Mahon engaged 3,000 Boers on the 6th and 7th instant, who were threatening the railway near Springs and drove them eastward of Bronkerspruit.

The British casualties were 33.

President Steyn and Commandant DeWet with a considerable following have gone to Fouriesburg.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, thus addressed the following letter to Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kassam Haji Mitha :—"Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 2887, dated the 23rd April, 1900, I am directed to inform you that an intimation has now been received from the Secretary of State for India that the message of congratulation from the Muhammadans of Bombay on the success achieved by the British Forces in South Africa has been laid before her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, who has been graciously pleased to direct that an acknowledgment of it should be conveyed to the senders."

LORD ROBERTS ON LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The following interesting letter from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 7, followed Sir Patrick Playfair home :—"Dear Sir Patrick,—Many thanks for your letter of the 26th February. Few evenings ago I had great pleasure in inspecting Lumsden's Horse immediately after their arrival here, and I sent a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy to inform him that I had done so. They are a workmanlike and useful lot, and I am sure they will do splendidly in whatever position they may be placed. It is most gratifying to hear the way in which the Corps was raised, and the sum subscribed by the public generally is a proof of the patriotism of the subscribers, especially of Colonel Lumsden himself. You will have seen in the papers that we are detained here for a while until we can refit, but when this is done we shall move northward, and I am confident that during our advance Lumsden's Horse will do credit to themselves and to India. Believe me, yours very truly, (Sd.) ROBERTS."

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

The first Ball of the season will take place at Ganeshkhind on the 11th inst., and the second on September 19 ; also a garden-party at Ganeshkhind on August 9, and on September 6.

The Harris Football Tournament will take place in Poona from the 8th to 13th October, and the Sandhurst Rugby Tournament the following week.

SILVER RESERVE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

In connection with the statement issued by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency it is interesting to note that the reserve silver on the 7th instant was about two lakhs more than it was at the time of the last statement. The total silver reserve was Rs. 7,03,63,359 and gold Rs. 12,72,78,445.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Major Kettlewell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, accompanies the regiment to China.

Second-Lieutenant McLaughlin, 22nd Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to the Malwa Bhil Corps.

DURBAR AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 8.

At a special durbar held this evening in the Ripon Hall, Mr. Maconochie, Collector, in a short speech suitable to the occasion, handed over with great pleasure the sanad of Rao Saheb, to Mr. Narayen Govind Deshmukh, leading pleader, conferred upon him by H. E. the Viceroy for his distinguished long services to the municipal and local board at Sholapur, and certificates of merit for valuable services rendered during the plague to Mr. Hanmandas Shingi, opium contractor, Mr. Hirachand Sakharam, merchant, and Mr. Abansaheb Falmanidi. The Collector regretted that owing to the death of the late Mr. Kondo Amrit, of Barsi, he could not give the certificate of merit which he had well-earned for his valuable services rendered in plague. The Collector proposed that if the meeting authorised, he would convey gladly a vote of thanks on their behalf to her Excellency Lady Northcote for the keen and sympathetic interest evinced by her in the cause of the poor weavers of Sholapur. This proposal was carried enthusiastically. The gentlemen honoured having acknowledged thankfully Government's appreciation of their humble services, the Collector was thanked for his kind and able presidentship. The meeting dispersed after distribution of pan-supari and garlands. Great credit is due to Rao Bahadur Dashputre, Huzur Deputy Collector, for the excellent arrangements for the meeting.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 7.

The s.s- Bengal left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

The s.s- Coromandel arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste sailed from Kobe, for Bombay, on the morning of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	28 7-16

THE SIMLA SEASON.

A QUIET WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

THE past week has been a quiet one. A dance given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Mackworth Young at Barnes Court on Monday, and another at which the Viceroy and Lady Curzon are hosts at Viceregal Lodge to-night, have been the principal social events. A few enthusiasts managed to get up a gymkhana at Annandale last Saturday, to cheer the spirits of those whose husbands and brothers are sailing with the China Force, but the shadow of the famine and the news from Peking render even the holiday-making element here little inclined for gaiety. The general impression in regard to China seems to be that we are in for a very big thing. It is an open secret that a brigade of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery have been offered by the Indian authorities in addition to the force already under despatch. The only question seems to be whether the country around Peking is suitable for mounted troops The monsoon is, of course, the very worst time of year for transporting horses, but the exigencies of the case are unfortunately such that there will be little choice in the matter if they are wanted. In the interval of waiting we find time to be amused at the young lady who supposed, in connection with the five hundred wheel-barrows accompanying the force, that "of course the officers will have rickshaws."

The position in regard to the famine grows ever blacker. Already what should be the first month of the rains has gone by without the west coast monsoon penetrating inland to the worst of the stricken area. The Punjab and North-Western Provinces, up to to-day, have been practically rainless. Things are bad enough in British territory, while the mortality in Rajputana, as disclosed by the missionary and other accounts, which are beginning to see the light, is simply appalling. Should the rains fail once more therefore, and the period of famine extend for another twelve months it is difficult to realize what would happen.

The possibility of the event has nevertheless to be faced, and plans have to be decided upon beforehand for raising the necessary funds for financing the Government through another lean year. So far as British territory is concerned, terrible as may be the strain, there will be no question of relaxing any of the measures now in operation for saving human life. The Native States must, of course, continue to make their own arrangements. Everything possible will, no doubt, be done to assist the durbars, but the Government of India will have their own hands too full to be likely to depart from the lines already laid down. It would mean the putting back of the clock of progress for years. It would involve the postponement of public works and the saddling of the country with yet further sterling debt, though there is no reason to suppose that it would either upset the newly-started currency, or deal any irreparable blow at the constitution. The Home Government have undertaken to see India through the calamity and to lend money if required. If the worst comes to the worst, therefore, there will be no lack of funds to tide over the calamity.

Meanwhile it is not too late to hope that matters may yet come right. Despite the familiar Punjab proverb to the effect that rain in May brings drought in August, there is a remarkable consensus of native opinion in Northern India to the effect that the latter portion of the monsoon rains this year will be abundant. The belief is based upon centuries of experience, and is not to be lightly disregarded. There is yet time for it to be justified. Should it come true it would matter little that the rains have been late in beginning.

The announcement made this week that leave has again had to be stopped and retirements suspended in the Indian Medical Service, does not come as a surprise to those who have watched the great strain which plague and cholera and famine had imposed upon this overworked department before the demands for China began. That the despatch of a small Indian Contingent to China, however, should at once render it necessary to draw upon the reserve is yet another indication of the urgency of the desirability which exists for strengthening the department. It is no economy in the long run to overwork any body of men. This, however, is what is undoubtedly being done in the case of the Indian Medical Service. The combined result of famine and plague work, and of the demand for service in China has been to withdraw about a hundred Indian Medical Officers from their ordinary duties in India. It follows that these duties must either be relaxed, or more men must be sent out from home to replace absentees.

THE DISCUSSION ON DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Healthy discussion does much good, but the discussion on the appointment of Divisional Health Officers at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation was surely out of order, since the advisability of such appointments should have been determined before such appointments were made, and once made there should be no occasion for such a discussion. Was there an occasion ? That the reports contained something which probably affected the interests of certain members seems evident, and so they took occasion to make bold and unjustifiable statements, and statements which not only showed their ignorance of the work of the department but also their selfish aims and bigotry. It would seem as though some of the Corporation would only be satisfied with reports just as they would like to have them and that true honest work was a secondary matter. This is no doubt absolutely true, so far as some members are concerned—self-interest first : public health second. It is only right that the reports of Divisional Health Officers should contain their scientific opinions on matters within their area, otherwise what value are such reports ? This would make the reports a quarterly diary, and if members would read the annual reports they would see how much is done. If there is a Divisional Health Officer whose report could have been done by a head-clerk, that must result from giving an appointment through influence and not according to qualifications. It is absolutely unfair to say that Divisional Health Officers are doing nothing special when they are daily employed from 6 to 12 a. m. and 2-5 to 6 p. m. It shows a total ignorance of the amount of work there is to be done in this large department. As to the Deputy Health Officers being "Gutter Doctors," the statement shows how much brains the speaker possesses. Take away the supervision of the conservancy system and you will have the bad smells again, and then will the public like it ? Some one must look after this department and if you leave it to native sub-inspectors bribery and corruption will go on and ever-increasing difficulty in management. If there has been a mistake, is it made in the appointment of Native Deputy Health Officers. They have not the qualifications for certain parts of their work and their natural caste jealousies make them do their work unjustly. As for their doing good work as Registrars the speaker little knows that the whole system of registration is a farce. From the age, symptom and the duration of the illness (given by native relatives or friends) they have to find the cause of death ! The whole trouble is not worth the paper it is written on and in any case the native clerks could do it with just as much accuracy. The whole medical staff should be Europeans, and there should be fewer Deputy Health Officers with better pay ; or still better no Deputies and more Divisional Health Officers. If the Corporation has been years looking for a man who could do the Bacteriological Analysis of Water, it either shows they have not gone very far to look or they expected it done for a paltry sum. It is not true, that there is only one Health Officer on the staff who can do such analysis. Bombay will certainly suffer in health if the sordid interests of a few members succeed in doing away with the Divisional Health Officers ; since, however able the Executive Health Officer be, the large amount of work that requires to be looked after (and this only properly by those with sanitary qualifications) is great, and could never be done with justice by one man. Space obliges me to stop and policy to adopt a *nom de plume*.—Yours, &c.,

VOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.

Bombay, July 6.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE first Rugby match of the season was played between these teams on the Cooperage last evening, before a fair attendance of spectators. The Gymkhana kicked off with the wind, and play took place in the Gunners' 25. From a line out Glynton smartly passed himself of the ball, and transferred to Vines, who gave it to Hebblethwaite. Thomas collared Arnot, just as he received the ball ; the latter had his leg injured, and was compelled to retire from the field. Moore fell back, and the Gymkhana had to play with seven forwards, practically from the start. Another neat run followed immediately afterwards, Hebblethwaite being pulled down on the line. The Artillerymen were stronger in the pack, but they lacked skill. After a judicious kick into touch by Thornton, Glynton got possession from the line out, and Vines carried the ball in front of goal, where he passed to Hebblethwaite who grounded the ball under the posts, Vines adding the goal. After the kick-off the Gymkhana again pressed and Thornton and Moore were prominent on the left, subsequent play enabling Hebblethwaite to get the ball but he passed wildly and Moore missed it. The ball rolled over the line and both the Gymkhana players were on top of it before Thomas could touch down. Moore took the kick and converted. The remaining portion of the first half was not remarkable save that the Gunners were severely pressed, only their power over the Gymkhana forwards saving additional scores; in fact many of the former did not appear to know what to do with the ball when they had it. Once they got over the half-way line by means of an excellent run and punt by Mould.

The re-start saw Reid find touch at mid-field, but the Gunners, being in better condition and aided by the wind, had considerably more of the play. Stoddard played back and Thomas came forward, the change being an improvement. Monaghan got in a good kick from close behind the pack, but Reid found touch when a try appeared imminent. This aided by an excellent run by Cadell carried play back to mid-field. The Gymkhana forwards were powerless against the Artillery pack, who pushed their opponents all over the field. By this means they drove the Gymkhana right back to their line, and from a scrimmage a try was scored under the posts. The goal kick struck the bar. Hebblethwaite stopped a rush by making a mark, and Thornton, Cadell and Ferrier put in some good work, which gave the ex-Cheshire man a chance, but he passed erratically. Thornton soon found another opening and Tucker got over near the flag, the place kick failed. Immediately afterwards Hebblethwaite and Vines got going, the run ending in the former scoring another try, which Moore cleverly converted into a goal. The game ended in a victory for the Gymkhana by 3 goals and one try to one try.

Teams.—Gymkhana : Back, Kemp ; three-quarters, Arnot, Hebblethwaite, Vines and Reid ; halves, Tucker and Glynton ; forwards, Moore, Cadell, Thornton, Ferrier, Darnford, Tucker, Shanks, and Boyes. R. A. : Back, Thomas ; three-quarters, Lieut. Angus and Reid, Corp and Wellsman ; halves, Mould and Monaghan ; forwards, Captains Stoddard and Mayne, Roe, White, Allenson, Irons, Kibbler, Siccons, and Hutchinson.

KATHIAWAR LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps no one was more glad than I was to read the recent notification of the Government of India dealing with the subject matter of the Kathiawad Notification No. 25 of 1898, issued by the present Political Agent. I hope, Sir, you will be good enough to spare me some space in your valuable paper to show what great benefit Lord Curzon's Government have conferred on Kathiawad, by superseding the Kathiawad Notification No. 25 of 1898, by not giving a retrospective effect to their notification and by not shutting the people of Kathiawad out from the Agency Courts.

The rules embodied in the said notification of the Government of India clearly show that the Supreme Government take active and intelligent interest even in the comparatively minor legislation of this description. It seems that the Government of India have taken into their favourable consideration most of the objections urged by the Kathiawad Chamber of Commerce in their memorials addressed to the Government of Bombay and of India.

The said notification of the Government of India proves beyond doubt, as the eminent counsel urged in the Kathiawad courts and as the Kathiawad Chamber showed in their memorials that valid laws in Kathiawad can only be introduced under the Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, (XXI of 1879) and that also by the Governor-General in Council. It is also clear from the notification that the Kathiawad notification of 1898 is no longer law in Kathiawad, and that the notification supersedes it. We think it would be highly convenient if notification of 1898 would now be cancelled by the Political Agent while publishing the notification of the Government of India in the Kathiawad Political Agency Gazette. The notification contains two preambles and two rules. The first preamble says that the tributary chiefs and talukdars have only a life-interest in their estates and cannot, therefore, charge them with debts beyond their own lives. The Government of India have made a very important declaration in this preamble. The Kathiawad Notification No. 25 of 1898 laid down almost the same preamble. But unfortunately under it old creditors failed to recover the money lent to the predecessors of the present Chiefs by the help of the Agency Courts and thus the Kathiawad Notification worked a great hardship on the bankers and merchants of Kathiawad. But, in my humble opinion, the declaration contained in the Notification will take effect after the date of the Notification and, therefore, the Government of India give a right under their Notification to the old creditors to recover the money from the present Chiefs through the Agency Courts. The Notification lays down that in future no money shall be advanced to the Chiefs and Talukdars in Kathiawad without the written approval of the Political Agent, and if anyone did lend money without the Agency Courts will not help him to recover the money from a Chief or Talukdar unless he admits the claims. The object of the Supreme Government in saving the Chiefs from future indebtedness and at the same time allowing an old creditor to recover sixteen annas in a rupee through the Agency Courts is certainly just, wise and praiseworthy. The second preamble says that the Agency Courts in Kathiawad were not intended to take cognizance of pecuniary transactions between the Tributary Chiefs and the Talukdars. The Kathiawad Notification No. 25 of 1898 also laid down a preamble to this effect. But under it, a previous reference was necessary to the Political Agent before even the Agency Courts could exercise their old established residuary jurisdiction. The effect of this was that no forum was left open to the creditors to recover their money from the Chiefs. That this must have done enormous harm, could be better imagined than said. The Rule No. 2 in the Notification of the Government of India completely removes this grievance of the Kathiawad public. It says that no certificate from the Political Agent will be required when the Agency Courts are exercising their Residuary Jurisdiction.

LEGISLATION.

A HANDSOME GIFT TO THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MESSRS. S. AND P. ERARD of London and Paris, the celebrated Pianoforte Manufacturers, are presenting the City of Bombay with a full Concert Grand Pianoforte, for free use at any Concert. Their agents in India, Messrs Marcks and Co., Limited, of Bombay, warrant the use of so magnificent an instrument. This should be welcome news and would be best appreciated by those who give concerts for charitable purposes as the cost of hiring a suitable piano has always been a serious debit against receipts. The pianoforte, we are informed, is being specially built for the climate of India, genuine gun-metal being used in its framing, and is expected to reach Bombay about September next, in time for the next Bombay Musical Season. The piano will be in charge of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, which is a guarantee that the instrument will be well looked after.

A CONFERENCE of retail tobacconists, attended by representatives from nearly every town in the North of England and from Glasgow, was held in Liverpool to form a combination to stop the cutting of the prices of tobacco by retailers. It was decided to form an alliance, the executive of which should fix prices. The manufacturer on his part would co-operate with the Alliance by selling to non-members at higher rates than to members, the latter reporting to the Alliance any member contravening the pledge given as to retail price.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE.

LORD CURZON'S OPINION.

(Continued from Friday's "Bombay Gazette.")

ANOTHER cause of stumbling is supplied by the unedited and ill-revised translations of the Bible, and particularly of the Old Testament, that are printed off by the million, and scattered broadcast through the country. It never seems to occur to the missionary societies that the Holy Scriptures, which require in places some explanation, if not some expurgations for ourselves, may stand in still greater need of editing for a community, who care nothing about the customs or prepossessions of the Ancient Jews, but who are invited to accept the entire volume as a revelation from on High. I am aware of a so-called English missionary who rampages about Central Asia with the funds supplied by societies at home and who taking with him a portmanteau full of Bibles, thinks that by dropping its contents here and there, he will win recruits to the fold of Christ. What is the educated Chinaman likely to think, for instance, of Samuel hewing Agag in pieces before the Lord, or of David setting Uriah in the forefront of the battle, and commissioning Solomon, to slay Shimri, whose life he had himself sworn to spare, or of Solomon exchanging love lyrics with the Shulamite woman ? Even in the New Testament the bidding to forsake father and mother for the sake of Christ must to the Chinaman's eyes be the height of profanity, whilst if he can follow the logic of St. Paul he accomplishes that which is beyond the power of many educated Christians : to the Chinese people who have great faith lent little hope in their own creeds, a simple statement of the teaching of Christ might be a glorious and welcome revelation. But the text of the Scriptures, unsoftened and unexplained, has no such necessary fact, and is capable in ingenious hands (as the Hunan publications sufficiently showed), of being converted into an argument against that which it is intended to support.

If the text of the Bible is thus invested into a cause of offence, neither is the intrinsic abstruseness of the dogma which it inculcates easy of interpretation in a manner that conveys enlightenment to the Chinese intellect. The mysteries, for instance, attaching to the Christian theogony, and to the doctrine of the Trinity, whilst to the believer they only supply welcome material for faith, are to the unbeliever excellent ground for suspicion.

Finally, the religion whose vehicles of diffusion I have discussed is disseminated in many cases by a number of irresponsible itinerants, each of whom is a law unto himself, many of whom disown communion with any Church, and whose single-minded fervour is dearly purchased at the cost of the doctrinal confusion entailed. Some of my own school-fellows had felt the call, and had spontaneously given to China what was meant for mankind. Upon inquiry as to their whereabouts and doings, I learned that more than one had severed his connection with any denomination, and was proceeding against the infidel upon his own plan of campaign. This may be magnificent, but it is not scientific welfare. The political drawbacks to the missionaries' work are less exclusively matters of their own creation. China can never forget that unlike the Christians in early Rome, in early Gaul, or in early Britain, they owe their admission here to no tacit acquiescences on her own part, much less to any expressed desire ; but solely to the coercion of a superior and victorious strength. Each station is a sardonic reminder to them that they have been made to pass under the Candine Forks. Nay, it is more ; for it is a reminder of the duplicity as well as of the power of the conqueror ; seeing that the right of residence in the interior of China is only enjoyed by the British and other missionaries in virtue of the most favoured nation clause in our own treaty, taking advantage of a spurious paragraph introduced by a French missionary into the Chinese text of the French treaty of 1860, and either not discovered by the Chinese, or not repudiated by them until it was too late. Let me briefly recapitulate the history of this curious and not altogether creditable page of history.

Two years later, after the capture of Peking and the sacking of the Summer Palace by the allied forces, both England and France exacted supplementary conventions which were signed at Peking in 1860. Article VI. of the French Convention stipulated for the restoration to them of the religious and philanthropic establishments, the cemeteries, and other dependencies which had been confiscated during the persecutions. At this juncture and in this section of the treaty it was that a French missionary, acting as interpreter for the French Mission, introduced the following clause into the Chinese text, while the document was being transcribed :

"It is in addition, permitted to French missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure."

Now by Article III. of the previous Treaty of Tientsin (1858), it has already been agreed that the French text should be considered the authoritative version, and therefore this clause, thus surreptitiously interpolated into the Chinese text only, and not to be found into the French text was invalid *ab initio*. The Chinese, however, did not at once detect the fraud ; and when they did, were either too proud or too fearful of the consequences to contest the point. The British Government professed its readiness to retire from a position which had no solid or legitimate foundation. But as the claim was consistently vindicated by the French, without serious protest from the Chinese, so the British tacitly acquired the right also, and to it is owing the privileged status which the missionaries now enjoy, and which is not shared by a single other class of their countrymen.

Though the Chinese did not repudiate the interpolated clause, there was nevertheless some dispute and correspondence thereupon, which culminated, about 1865, in an understanding between the Tsungli-Yamen and the then French Minister, as to the exact interpretation that was to be placed upon it. Among other things it was agreed that property acquired by French missionaries in the interior should be registered in the name, not of individual missionaries or converts, but of the parent society. Other stipulations provided for due notice to the local authorities of the intention to acquire property, etc., in the interior. As a matter of fact these conditions are not always observed by the Protestant missionaries, much of the property acquired by them being registered and held in the name of converts, and made over by private agreement to the foreign missionary.

In the diplomatic complications arising out from the missionary massacres at Wuhu and Wuhaneh in 1891, the combined pressure of the foreign representatives, reinforced by gunboats, availed to extract from the Chinese Government an Imperial Edict, which was published in the Peking Gazette of June 13, 1891, and was ordered to be posted in the principal cities of the empire—an order which, it is needless to add, the Provincial Governors, wherever they conveniently could, disobeyed. To this decree the Christian missionaries are now disposed to look as the charter of their liberties, confirming and to some extent superseding the text of the Treaties. After directing the civil and military authorities in the disturbed Provinces to arrest and try the principal criminals, and to condemn the guilty to death, the Emperor proceeded with this general statement of the missionaries' right :—

"The right of foreign missionaries to promulgate their religions in China is provided for by Treaty and by Edicts which were previously issued ; the authorities of all the provinces were commanded to afford them from protection as circumstances required. . . . The religions of the West have for their object the inculcation of virtue, and though people become converts they still remain Chinese subjects, and continue to be amenable to the jurisdiction of the local authorities. There is no reason why there should not be harmony between the ordinary people and the adherents of foreign religions ; and the whole trouble arises from lawless ruffians fabricating baseless stories and making an opportunity for creating disturbance. These bad characters exist everywhere. We command the Manchu Generals-in-Chief, the Viceroys and Governors in all the provinces to issue proclamations clearly explaining to the people that they must on no account give a ready ear to such idle tales and wantonly cause trouble. Let all who post anonymous placards and spread false rumours, inflaming the minds of the people, be at once arrested and severly punished. The local authorities are bound to afford due protection at all times to the persons and property of foreign merchants and foreign missionaries, and must not allow them to be injured or molested by evil characters. Should the precautionary measures be lacking in stringency, and trouble be the result, we command that the local authorities be severely denounced."

This decree may perhaps be said to cover and condone any previously existing flaw in the missionaries' position and to lend a direct Imperial sanction to their presence and propaganda in the interior. Extracted as it was, however by sheer compulsion from the Chinese Government, and in the main dictated by the foreign ministers, it presents no spontaneous change of attitude on the part of the former, whilst it is to be feared that its practical influence will be very small.

(To be continued.)

A FEW Waziris attacked some unarmed men of the 4th Sikhs near the Miranshah Post on the morning of the 4th instant. One Havildar was killed and two sepoys wounded. One Waziri was killed, one wounded, and three were arrested.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE EMPEROR AND DOWAGER EMPRESS.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF TAKU FORTS.

CHINESE OPEN FIRE ON ALLIED FLEET.

Shanghai, June 18.

Information has been received here that the Taku forts opened fire on the allied fleet yesterday morning without giving any warning. The casualties are unknown. The ships of the fleet replied with a vigorous cannonade, blowing the forts to pieces and silencing the guns. Parties were then landed from the warships and the forts taken possession of by the bluejackets.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

PREPARATIONS AT HONGKONG.

INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS COMING.

Hongkong, June 18.

Owing to the interruption to the telegraph line at Tientsin very little news has been received from the North since Saturday, and this silence has created a regular nidus for rumours. One report received by telegram from the North was that the forts at Taku were being bombarded and that H.M.S. Algerine was forcing her way up the river, but no confirmation of this story had been received by the authorities this morning. Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs confirmation of this report. It is intimated by the Cable Companies that steamers will run daily between Chefoo and Tientsin, and there is almost certain to be constant communication between the British fleet and Wei-hai-wei. It was rumoured in the Colony this afternoon that H.M.S. Algerine had been sunk and also that Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour had been wounded.

There have been no further calls for more British troops from the Hongkong garrison, but in view of this possibility the authorities have wisely decided to be fully prepared. Representations having been made on this point, two battalions of Indian soldiers are to be despatched immediately to reinforce the Hongkong garrison. With the present garrison the Military Authorities are convinced they would be fully able to cope with any disturbances on the mainland and two Indian regiments are coming here as a sort of reserve force.

It is reported that Li Hung Chang has purchased 7000 stands of Mauser rifles at Macao, with ammunition, etc., and they have been conveyed to Canton in junks.

THE STOPPAGE OF TRADE.

The *China Gazette* says :—Almost every firm, Chinese and foreign, doing business with the north has suspended shipments to Tientsin. Imperative orders came to Newchwang shippers that no cargo was to be forwarded there as trouble is expected. It is estimated that the goods that should have gone to Tientsin alone, except for the troubles, amount to Tls. 2,500,000. Metals and piecegoods are the chief sufferers.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

CHINESE DEFENCE OF THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

Nanking, 11th June.

Viceroy Liu has received telegraphic instructions from Peking to be prepared to resist by force British warships entering the Yangtze in large numbers as it is feared that as soon as it is learnt that Russia will help China, Great Britain will at once seize the Yangtze Valley. A corps of 10,000 foreign-drilled troops have also been requisitioned from Viceroy Liu to proceed overland to the North. Viceroy Chang Chihtung of Wuchang has also been instructed to act in conjunction with Viceroy Liu for the defence of the Yangtze Valley.

THE MUDDLED GOVERNMENT.

Peking, June 9.

The I-ho-Ch'uan crisis has become so acute and the Government is at such a loss to find a man able to deal with the society-men that, at a meeting of the Grand Council early this morning, Jung Lu suggested that Li Hang-Chang be sent for to take over the Chihli Viceroyalty, the present Viceroy, Yu Lu, having yesterday tendered his resignation. Yu Lu has declared that he is forced to do this because all his measures for the suppression of the I-ho-Chuan had been checkmated by Wang Pei-yu, Governor of the Imperial Prefecture (Peking and dependencies) who is a wellknown chief of the I-ho-Ch'uan himself and who was, the other day, promoted from a Censor to his present post by the Empress Dowager on that very account, in order to get the society moulded for the Empress Dowager's own future purposes. In opposition to Jung Lu's recommendation, Kang Yi strongly suggested the appointment of his friend, the notorious Li Ping-heng, to take Yu Lu's place in Tientsin, the upshot of the council being that the question is in abeyance and Yu Lu's resignation is not accepted.

The whole country is ablaze now and there seems to be no present means of restoring order. The I-ho-Ch'uan now hold Shenchou, Chochou, and several other cities near Peking whilst their emissaries are spreading the incendiarist's torch wherever they can get the chance. A great rebellion is at hand, for the I-ho-Ch'uans have all the troops as allies, which would not have been the case had the government more decision.

Peking, 9th June.

The Decree of 6th inst., censuring the Chihli troops for attacking the people, had reference to a battle between General Nieh's corps and a large I-ho-Ch'uan army on the 4th inst., in which the society-men were defeated with a loss of 480 men, several of whom were leaders from Shantung.

Kang Yi complained to the Empress Dowager of this on the strength of a petition he had received and the result has been a special censure strongly reprimanding General Nieh and ordering him to go back to Lutai headquarters near Kaiping colliery.

This has greatly encouraged the society-men and no General cares now to act against the rioters for fear of bringing down punishment on himself and his officers. Three of General Nieh's officers are under arrest for having fought the Iho-Chuans and may have to suffer decapitation. General Tung Fuhsiang volunteered this morning to stop all further entrance of foreign troops into Peking with his own corps (Kansu) alone. It is nearly 25,000 strong, one half of whom are well provided with magazine rifles and machine guns and the other with two-men gingals, lances, swords, and bucklers. Jung Lu is disgusted with the turn of affairs and has asked for sick-leave as his advice is never taken. Prince Ching, Prince Tuan, Kang Yi, and Chao Shu-ch iao rule the EmpressDowager now and control her policy. The Heir-Apparent has now two Iho-Ch'uan Masters, instructing him in their arts and system of fighting. He has four other young Princes to keep him company. Chao Shu-chiao, who was appointed by the Decree of 6th inst. to scatter the society-men and exhort them to return to their homes, returned to Peking yesterday reporting that he could not get in touch with any responsible leaders of the Iho-Ch'uan, and his only alternative was to cause copies of the Decree in question to be posted in every town and city of the Peking Prefecture and to distribute them to any one who would take them. Li Ping-heng telegraphed to the Grand Council to-day asking to be allowed to return to Peking to fight the foreigners. This is supposed to be Kang Yi's doing. The ostensible chief leader of the I-ho-Ch'uans is a man named Han, but the real head is the Heir-apparent's father Prince Tuan, who controls their movements from Peking.

THE ACTION OF THE REFORM LEADERS.

Leading members of the Reform Party residing in Shanghai, representing no less than fourteen of the eighteen provinces of China, have drawn up a petition addressed to the Chief Secretaries of State of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, praying that the three Powers will unite and oppose any action of the other Treaty Powers pointing towards any division of the Empire ; that efforts be made to rescue his Majesty Kuang Hsu from the hands of the Empress Dowager and her reactionary advisers through whose conduct the present troubles are alone due ; and that His Majesty may be assisted in selecting a new capital of the empire where a Reform Government may be inaugurated. This, the petitioners claim, is the only means of restoring order and peace throughout China, which, so long as the Empress Dowager and her advisers are in power, will never happen. Finally the loyalty and patriotism of the people of China had been much strengthened by the Reform decrees enacted in 1898, hence the masses are most anxious to see the Emperor restored to power and independence.

(*China Gazette.*)

DIPLOMATS UNDER ARMS.

Peking, 9th June.

The foreign residents of Peking (which consist exclusively of residents of the Legations, Customs employees, and missionaries) are under arms, a Volunteer corps having been established for our common protection.

Great damage has been done to the railway bridge at Yungtsun (this is a heavy iron bridge, with a wooden superstructure. It is expected by the engineers that it can easily be repaired.)

MENACING THE LEGATIONS.

Though it is given out that the reason of the delay in the advance of the Foreign troops for the relief of the foreigners in Peking is the difficulty of finding food and good water, the real explanation is that Admiral Seymour is afraid that if the foreign troops are not sufficient to force their way through the many thousands of Chinese soldiery drawn up to oppose the entrance of any more foreign troops, there would be a general massacre, or at least an attempt

at such, of all the foreigners in Peking, where the Chinese have gone so far as train guns upon the various legations, while rifle pits are being dug along the approaches to Peking by the Chinese troops.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES.

All the foreign churches and missions situated betweenNeupeitang Yuangiotsun are now reported to have been burnt down during the last few days by the Boxers. At Sushantsun, a mission has been looted by the Boxers who are now gathered around Kukeikao, where they have destroyed the telegraph line, and carried away more than 200 poles.

THE I. G. SENDS A WARNING.

It is reported on Chinese authority that Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, has sent a communication to all the Viceroys and Governors to the effect that if the Boxers are not immediately suppressed, China will come to a sudden end, and advising them in a friendly way to take steps accordingly.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR'S PARTY.

The following is the text of a cable message sent by the Emperor's Party to the people of Europe and America :—

Weng—tingshih, a President of the "Hanlin," for years a confidant of the Emperor, with whom he was daily in personal touch until the Empress-Dowager procured his dismissal in 1898, and who has been in constant communication with the Emperor since, addresses this message to the people of Europe, particularly to those of Great Britain on behalf of his Imperial Master and the Emperor's Party. The latter includes three ruling Viceroys, whose names it is feared to publish, though they are given in confidence to the medium of this communication, as well as the name of Weng Tun-ho, the ex-Imperial Tutor, and the acquiesence of the Emperor and the loyal support of hundred of millions of his Chinese subjects are assured to the present proposal. The solution here presented would avert the reign of anarchy brought about by the Empress-Dowager's rule and obviate the division of China amongst rival nations, whose various portions would mean the introduction of diverse Laws, Interests, and Customs, imposed without regard to the wishes or requirements of the Chinese population, though the latter vastly outnumbered their rulers. Such a condition would inevitably lead to endless bloodshed, confusion and eventual universal war. Government in China is now practically non-existent. The present proposal is that the Foreign Powers, whose troops now dominate the capital should remove the Emperor from the Palace in Peking and declare the Empres-Dowager and her Ministers usurpers; bring the Emperor to Nanking, or Wuchang or even Shanghai, any of which would be a more suitable capital for China in the new conditions now existing. The Powers should declare a Joint Protectorate over China, governing the country through and in the name of the Emperor; abolish the present Boards in Peking; appoint new ministers from amongst the Emperor's progressive officials, establish strong foreign advisory boards in the capital, whose members should exercise a voice in the selection of all officials, as well as in framing the reforming laws; they should abolish the present so-called army as a source of danger; establish a foreign officered "gendar merie" and a gunboat service for the protection of the waterways; foreigners should assume control of the Customs, Posts, Telegraphs, using the best Chinese only under them; they should also establish an uniform currency and system of taxation. China should be opened as unreservedly as Japan. With the various Powers guaranteeing the integrity of China, all foreign relations should be conducted subject to the approval of a special board, representing the most largely interested Powers. Freedom and safety of residence, travel, religion, pursuits should be ensured to all alike, foreign as well as Chinese. The Emperor's Party is certain that the abolition of the present hateful regime and the proclamation of the birth of a New China under our beloved Emperor, would meet with a general peaceful acceptance, and lead to the dissolution of the present disturbances which are the outcome of the introduction of new ideas and projects, without first preparing for them by getting rid of the old. The people in general, being ignorant, are easily incited by those whose personal interests are bound to maintain the present vicious system of the mandarinate. This the Emperor alone was too weak to change, but he would be strong to accomplish it under the benevolent guidance and auspices of the friendly Powers. China herself is ripe for the change. But the Reactionaries are vainly endeavouring to stem all change. The result is that the Powers now seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Empire, a Titanic task in the face of millions of Chinese, who though through lack of training may be contemptible as soldiers, yet possess boundless powers of passive resistance and capacity to wear out any Europeans coming to govern them without regard to the customs, ideas and prejudices of the oldest civilization existent in the world to-day. The military conquest of China and marking out its division amongst the Powers of the West is possible perhaps with an army of a hundred thousand men, but to retain, keep order and conduct its government would mean million of men and would prove the work of centuries, with results disastrous and unhappy for conquered and conquerors alike. But all will accept the beloved Emperor Kwang Hsu's return and rule, for he has identified his rule with the good of the people as against the present vicious governing body who deprived him of the power to improve their condition, with all the results which the Powers might easily have averted. This message begs the people of Europe, America and Japan to pause before they resort to the dismemberment of China, which can well be deferred until the failure of the Emperor to govern his people and to restore happiness to a great division of the human race is proved. If the people are assured that the Powers are protecting their Emperor Kwang-Hsu and do not intend to swallow China piecemeal, they and the soldiery will return to unquestioning allegiance to the Throne which the Empress—Dowager has diverted,

SZECHUEN AFLAME.

Shanghai, June 19.

The casulties reported in the encounter between the Taku Forts and the Allied Fleet on Sunday morning were:—

British—One killed and five wounded.

Russian—Seventeen killed and forty-seven wounded.

French—Two wounded.

Germans—Four killed and seven wounded.

A Chinese cruiser and four torpedo boats were captured.

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour and his column are still bottled up.

The Viceroy's Yamen at Tientsin has been burned to the ground.

Szechuen is aflame.

The Yaymen at Tiensin ocupied by Yu Lu. Viceroy of Chihli, has been burned by the Boxers.

The Manager of the Cable Companies writes:—'We are informed that the telegraph line between Newchwang and Tientsin has been cut near Taku. There is now no direct telegraphic communication with Tientsin and Taku.'

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR ENTERS PEKING.

Shanghai, January 20.

Definite information has been received that Admiral Seymour's column entered Peking on 17th June. The conditions inside the city are unknown, but the wildest rumours are current alleging a whole—sale massacre of the inhabitants. These reports are discredited. The German Admiral has wired to Kiadchow "via" Korea asking for reinforcement to fight the forts. He reports that Captain H. H. Lans and Captain Kuhn, both of the gunboat Iltis are wounded.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Canton, June 19.

After all there was something in the rumour that the Viceroy was about to leave. It is known at least that his presence was requested at Peking to try and arrange matters. It is not yet known whether or not he will comply with the request. I hear that the Foreign Consuls have asked him not to leave at this juncture.

Chang Chi Tung. Li Hung Chang and Lau, a former Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, have telegraphed to Peking urging strong measures to be taken for the suppression of the Boxers.

P.S.—A later rumour says Li Hung-Chang has taken a passage in the China Merchants' steamer "Kwanglee" which is leaving Canton on Friday.

THE NORTH CHINA FIELD FORCE.

France has already despatched troops from Indo-China and also from home stations, and America is to draw upon Manila for her army. The complements of men from the Hongkong garrison carried North by the troopship Hinsang and the cruiser Terrible have probably been landed, and further reinforcements are coming from India. H. E. Major General Gascoigne received telegraphic instructions to-day that a brigade is to be despatched to China. The brigade is to contain a cavalry regiment. Our special telegram from Colombo intimates the Seventh Bengal Infantry is to do garrison duty at Hongkong. The Military authoristies in the Colony will have their hand-pretty full in providing for this large contingent from India. The troopships will call at Hongkong but will be despatched North with as little delay as possible. The cruiser Bonaventure completed coaling yesterday.

A PROTEST.

Tientsin, June 15.

It is reported that the Foreign Ministers have signified their strong disapproval to the appointment of Prince Tuan to the Tsung-li Yamen and he will not take up.

THE POSITION AT TIENTSIN.

Tintsin, June 14,

The Russians have an army seven thousand strong here, and are acting in conjunction with the French. The Anglo-Saxons are working together. Peking is unrelieved. The allied troops are reported to be at Langfang Railway Station. They will have great difficulty in going forward as great portion of the track has been destroyed. They will probably have meeting shortly with the Chinese Army. It is expected that war will shortly be declared against China. Parties of Boxers are openly drilling in Tientsin City. The Russians have brought here four big guns, a hundred horses together with wagons and stores. Several hundred more men have arrived to day, and it is expected that the whole force will shortly march on Peking. The British have brought up a dynamo and searchlight. Some French sailors took forcible possession of a locomotive, but the Consuls protested, and the ordinary control of the railway has been resumed.

REPORTS FROM CHINESE SOURCES.

PRINCE TUAN MURDERS EMPEROR.

EMPRESS DOWAGER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Shanghai, June 21.

There is still no news from the European at Peking as to the condition of affairs at the capital. The *China Gazette* says it has extra strong reasons to believe that the reports circulated last night as to the wholesale murdering at Peking are only too true. The reports from Chinese sources which, owing to the absence of any other sources of information, cannot any longer be ignored, are to the effect that Prince Tuan, the father of the heir-apparent, ordered the Palace and the Yamen to be burned. It is said that Prince Tuan has killed the Emperor Kwang Su. The Empress-Dowager is reported to be missing, and the Chinese believe that she has committed suicide. The railway was torn up an and the city isolated to prevent news reaching the provinces of the bringing of troops from outside to secure the safety of foreigners. It is hoped that the foreigners have escaped. The Chinese and Manchu factions are busy slaughtering each other.

TIENTSIN SETTLEMENT BOMBARDED.

Shanghai, June 22,

The U. S. cruiser "Nashville" arrived at Chefoo to-day, bringing the entire foreign community of Pei-tai-ho, numbering thirty-three persons. She reports that the foreign settlement at Tientsin has been bombarded by Chinese troops. The Admirals of the Allied Fleets have notified the Viceroys and Governors that they are only fighting the Boxers and others opposing the march to Peking of the foreign troops to relieve their countrymen.

THE POSITION AT TIENTSIN.

THE DEFENCES OF THE TOWN.

The correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" at Tientsin, writing on June 8, says :—

The enemy (Boxers) is supposed to be in considerable numbers to the South and West of Tientsin. He may be, but it is ridiculous to think he will make any attempt here under present conditions. Lieutenant Wright, of H.M.S. Orlando, who was at first in charge of the marines and seamen, has done splendid service in organizing the defence. He has the hearty co-operation of the American, German, Italian, Russian and French guards in the place; and, should a pinch come, the Japanese would, of course, join in. There are over 500 men from the fleet here, with two field guns and over a dozen machine guns. Within five hours pace the Taku forts, an additional force of 3,000 or 4,000 could be up. The non-volunteers have formed a Home Guard, and measures have been taken so that we may be ready even for the most unlikely contingencies. Commander Granville, of the Centurion, is now in charge and communication is actively kept up with the flagship. There are 26 war vessels at Taku; omitting 6 Chinese ships we may say there are 10,000 tons, 400 guns and nearly 10,000 men. The British Admiral has landed nearly 350 men, of whom 70 are in Peking.

Import trade has ceased and export trade is almost at vanishing point, being confined to stocks already ready for shipment. Passenger traffic outward is very active.

THE RAILWAY LINE.

Tientsin, June 9.

The Peking traffic is stopped, but as Sir Claude has asked for more guards a determined attempt is to be made to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 5 a. m., to send a train through with 70 marines under Major Johnstone (red) and Captain Bates (blue). The Chinese under pressure, have consented to the attempt. Lieutenant Wright, with a small armed guard and driven by a little crowd of foreign drivers, made a reconnaissance up the line this afternoon. As far as Yangtsun it was intact. He walked some four miles beyond and saw that the sleepers on two of the bridges had been fired and were charred. In one case a rail had been removed. For a distance of 23 miles out of Tientsin there was nothing that a few minutes work would not but right, as far as a temporary service was concerned. The country and villagers were as quiet as possible: no appearance of an enemy.

CHINESE CRUISERS SEEKING SAFETY.

On June 18, two good-sized black-painted cruisers tore up the River at great speed, and passed up beyond the Arsenal, evidently in a great hurry to reach somewhere beyond the reach of foreign men-of-war. So great was their hurry that one of them got aground.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The Cha Fung Pao says that a personal friend just arrived here informed it that he was the eye-witness of seven foreigners' and about thirty Chinese dead bodies floating in the Liuliho River and numerous others lying on both banks of the same River.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Mahadeo Ganesh Dongre, B. A., L.L. B., of Thana, will, it is said, be appointed Professor of the Rajaram College at Kolhapur, in the Southern Maratha Country, when Mr. Balaji Parbhakar Modak retires on pension in January next. Mr. Harison, of the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, has been appointed Head Accountant in the office of Executive Engineer, Thana, in place of Mr. Mahadeo Raghunath Oke, who retired on pension and went to Poona.

The residents of Dhanoo gave an entertainment, last week, in honour of Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, Zamindar of Kelvi Mahim, who has rendered valuable service during the prevalence of plague in that taluka and supplied food to famine-stricken people during scarcity in the northern part of the Thana District.

The work of excavating the Pokharan Tank of the Thana Municipality was stopped on the 1st instant, and the Famine Relief Works discontinued, The temporary huts erected at the tank for the use of famine-stricken people have been removed.

The Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhoo Education Society, Thana, intend to create several scholarships in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School with the concurrence of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for children of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhoos of the Northern Konkan.

It is stated that an allotment will be sanctioned for the necessary repair of Borivli-Gorai Road in Bandora Section of the Thana District, and a sum on that account will be inserted in the Preliminary Budget, which will be prepared by the Taluka Local Board, Salsette, for the next financial year.

Kakaji Vagji, a Rao of Sagaon near Sirosi and eleven others, who attacked the house of Janojirao Anandrao Deshmookh in the village of Kasgaon, in Moorbad Taluka, and robbed him of property, worth Rs. 1,000, on the 23th January last, are being tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana.

Ramji and four others of Malvani, who were charged with having murdered Boodhia, a Bhagat (wizard) last month, are now being tried here.

A theft was committed in the Chapel of Seher, in Salsette Taluka, last week. The lock of the door was broken, as also of the offertory box containing money. The greater part of the vestments and several other things belonging to the Chapel were stolen. Enquiry is being made by the Thana police to trace the culprits.

Twenty-four deaths (including seventeen from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

Fifty-three cents rain fell here on Friday and forty cents on Saturday. Total to Saturday, July 7, eleven inches and one cent. Total fall to same date last year twenty-two inches and seventeen cents.

THE LATE MR. COWASJI DINSHAW, C. I. E.

THE members of the Cowasji Dinshaw Library and Reading Room, an institution founded and supported by the deceased philanthropist, having resolved to address a letter of condolence to his family, a deputation, comprising of ten members and headed by Mr J. M. Antia, M. A., of the library, delivered the letter to Mr. Shawaksha Cowasji Dinshaw, the youngest son of the deceased, at his bungalow at Tardeo, at 10 a.m., on Sunday, the 8th inst. The letter referred in graceful terms to the liberality of Mr. Cowasji in organizing the library and supporting it, single-handed, for upwards of a quarter of a century, and conveyed the heartfelt and respectful sympathy of the members, ladies and gentlemen, with his family in their sad bereavement and expressed an earnest hope that the sons of the deceased gentleman would continue to support the institution, which more than any other keeps his memory green in this city.

Mr. Shawaksha, in thanking the members for their kind sympathy, assured them that he and his brothers would give their best consideration to the question of placing the library on a permanent footing. The members then withdrew.

The letter of condolence was printed on a parchment paper, which was signed by nearly two hundred members of the institution.

LI HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED.

HIS VIEWS AND OPINIONS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the "Hongkong Daily Press" has interviewed Li Hung Chang at Canton :—H. E. was asked if the report was correct that he had been summoned to Peking by the Empress-Dowager. He said it was correct. The conversation was continued as follows :—Will your Excellency go with the intention of mediating?—I shall go to Peking for two purposes. One, to suppress the Boxers, the other, as a mediator—to try and make peace.

It is generally believed that your Excellency is the only man in China at present who can cope with this difficulty.—His Excellency, laughing, but with emphasis : I believe that myself!

THE BOXERS.

What is your Excellency's opinion as to this Boxer outbreak?—I believe the Boxers to be only a rabble of stupid, ignorant people, led away by fanaticism and anti-Christian, feeling into attacking native Christian and their foreign teachers—the missionaries.

You do not then regard them as having political motives, or class them in the same category as the secret societies in China, whose object is rebellion, and the overthrowing of the dynasty?—No, I do not. First of all, the Boxers are but the common people—the peasantry. Their origin is, I think, due to the fact that continuous trouble with native Christians has engendered ill-feeling among the peasantry, and as the Christians in law-cases invariably get the better of them they thought they must practice physical exercises to be equal to the Christians. They commenced to attack the native converts and then the missionaries. The reason is, therefore, partly due to anti-Christianism and fanaticism."

Do you think the native Christians in instances are to blame for this spirit of opposition?—Yes, both Catholics and Protestants, and the missionaries often themselves give trouble. The Roman Catholics are the most troublesome.

Do you think the Empress-Dowager has been misled at all—take the tone of her last edict, for instance? —Yes, I am certain (and here the Viceroy slapped the chair in emphasis) that she has been misled and misinformed. I believe the Empress-Dowager has not been informed of the true state of affairs. Her Majesty has summoned me to go to Peking to know exactly what has happened. I firmly believe it was not the intention of the Empress-Dowager that these things should have taken place.

NO WAR.

Questioned regarding the bombardment of the Taku forts, H. E. said :—Of course it is said generally that the forts at Taku suddenly opened fire on the allied fleet without warning, but then I am in receipt of an official telegram about this. It appears that either H. E. Yu Loh, the Viceroy of Chihli, or the commander of the forts, I am not certain which, received an ultimatum that he was to disperse the Chinese soldiers, send away the torpedo-boats, and render useless the submarine mines at Taku, so that the foreign gunboats could get near the shore and go up river. It was not strange that our people should take this to mean war—to be asked to clear off as they were. Perhaps these ignorant people did not quite understand things; therefore they began to open fire, but whether they really commenced firing first I do not know.

Then this act of war, your Excellency, does it mean that the Empire is at war with the allied Powers, or only the forces in Chihli—in the vicinity of Peking? Have you made any preparations?—I do not think that this is a declaration of war, so I have made no preparations for war. I am receiving you and the foreign Consuls here, so we are quite friendly. Then, if this trouble up north meant a declaration of war, I should have been notified by telegram by the Central Government.

HIS POLICY.

Asked as to his policy H. E. replied : Speaking for myself, my first duty is to protect life and property and to maintain order within my jurisdiction. I shall do nothing aggressive unless ordered, but keep quiet and try to protect foreigners and foreign property.

THE REMEDY.

Questioned as to the remedy for present evils, Li-Hung-Chang stated :—I cannot say exactly what will be done until I see the Empress-Dowager. My opinion is that first we must try to suppress these Boxers. That will be done by beheading their leaders and dispersing their followers, who are ignorant people and know nothing. Secondly, I believe, I can make peace with the foreign Powers in a friendly way.

Do you think that by your leaving Canton a rebellion, far more serious than the trouble in the north, is likely to break out here?—I cannot guarantee to say that there will not be a rebellion. I, of course, cannot be sure of what may happen. I do not believe there will be perfect peace, though there may not be a great deal of trouble, and no serious rebellion. Before I take my departure I will give orders to all my officers to do their best to preserve order. I have tried my best to crush the secret societies in these two provinces, but I regret to say that some of the leaders have run away. Most of them hide themselves in Hongkong and Singapore, where they keep quiet. After my departure, perhaps many of these men will return and cause trouble.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J

484 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rudiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.

139 1900—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others—Nanu and H. For postponement.

486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Gool Mahomed and others—King and Co, S B and N and B M and M.

23 98—Smitham B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, W and G, S B and N, and K B Mehta.

For Trial of Issues

In the matter of the Invention and Designs Act 1888 and in the matter of Emmanuel Winters alleged patent—Bicknell M and M for Petitioner—Ahmedbhai Abdul Jaffur—Payne G S and M for E Winter.

Testamentary Suit.

16 1900—Madhowjee V—Muljee Devjee Vidaut vs Megbai widow—Khunderao and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

555 99—Tyabjee and Co—Vinkatidas Mohandas vs Purmanundas Bymohandas.

750 99—Captain and V—Merwanjee Maneckjee Kaka vs Zenoolbhai Ahmedbhai.

232 1900—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Hajee Abdula Hajee Abdul Satar—Framjee and D and T D and Co.

259 1900—Shamrao and M—Hiralal M and M—Chconilal and others vs Mooltam Bhojraj Doolanamul—Dikshit and D.

269 1900 Bicknell M and M—Bai Soonabai vs Dinshaw Maneckjee Damsi.

288 1900—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimal and others vs Sunderlal Dewkenadin—Wadia and G.

300 1900—Shamrao and M—Ardaseer Cursetjee Darocwalla vs Joosubhoy Allibhoy and others.

303 1900—Dikshit and D—Kamalbhai Vulibhai vs Nasor Abdulla Saloom Arab and another—Craigie L and O for postponement.

205 1900—M U Sacklatwalla—Dhula Talsa and others vs Keserbai and others.

306 1900—Framjee and D—Ranchordas Morarjee vs The Gaday Cotton—S and W Co Ld and others—Hiralal M and M.

310 1900—Khunderao and S—Madhanprasad Ramgopal and others vs Ramrichpal Harmandrai and others.

312 1900—Mathubhai J and M—Jamsetjee Hormasjee Khambatta vs V Sambandam Moodliar and others—Chitnis M and M.

311 1900—Muljee and R—Abchand Khoomajee and other vs Agercnand Gurgaram and others.

315 1900—Ardeshir H and D—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Mooljee and others—Little and Co.

316 1900—In person—Hansraj Goolabchand and others vs Poonamchand Khooshalchand—Dikshit and Co.

330 1900—Edgelow G and W—A W Campbell vs W J Brooke.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13 1900—In person—Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally vs Noorbai widow and others—Shamrao and M.

Long Causes.

27 1900—Captain and V—Francisco Domingos Fernandes vs Miguel Antonio de Silva—Dikshit and D.

23 1900—Bicknell M and M—Bai Fulkare vs Vizbhukhandas Venilal and others—Tyabjee D and Co, and In person for postponement.

86 1900—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Goverdhandas Motiram and others—Bhaishanker and K.

114 1900—Unwalla and P—Josi Dungersi Morarjee vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdur Satar—Tyabjee D and Co.

9 99—Hiralal M and M—Fazludin Hadz Ahmedin and others vs Dholandas Darianmal and another—Edgelow G and W.

286 99—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Motisha vs Hassonally Abdoolally—Payne G S and M.

779 99—Daphtary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badrudin Abdulla Koor—Jamsetjee and R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

FUTILITY OF DE WET'S OPERATIONS.

The following special telegram appeared in the late edition of the "Manchester Guardian" of yesterday :—

Pretoria, Sunday (via Bloemfontein, Wednesday), 10-30. a.m.—Lord Roberts is exceptionally pleased with the recent fighting by which the enemy was expelled from one of the strongest positions he has held in the whole campaign.

Negotiation for an armistice, covering the Pretoria district, began on the 15th, and lasted till the 20th. Commandant General Botha broke off the formal negotiations on hearing of De Wet's successful harassing tactics. Very likely he will take a different view now especially as the advance of General Buller from the east, and Hunter from the west, will make it possible to deal separately with the Orange Colony and the Transvaal. If De Wet had begun cutting the lines of communication when Lord Roberts was advancing from the Vaal to Johannesburg he would have hampered us very seriously. Now it is too late. Much regret is felt at the death of Major Seymour, a well-known and extremely clever mechanical engineer of the Rand. He was Major of the Railway Pioneer Regiment. Five thousand rifles have been surrendered here since we arrived. One thousand rifles were surrendered to Baden-Powell at Rustenberg. Smith-Dorrien commands the line of communication. His brigade has been largely reinforced by mounted troops to patrol the line. Colonel Maxse is raising a police force of 3,000, picked from all the Volunteer corps. Pretoria is quiet under Maxwell's government.

BADEN-POWELL IN THE WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

600 BOERS SURRENDER; 230 CAPTURED.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Pretoria on Friday, says :—

Baden-Powell reports on 12th inst., from camp 40 miles west-south-west of Rustenburg, as follows :—After relief of Mafeking he repaired railway and telegraph, and arrested rebels, over 100 of whom are now awaiting trial. He then moved into Transvaal with a force of about 800 men to accept surrender of Boers, and prevent natives from looting.

He is now working systematically through districts of Marico, West Lichtenburg, and Rustenburg, re-establishing order and collecting arms and supplies. About 600 Boers have surrendered and 230 prisoners have been captured. The local chiefs who took up arms with the Boers against the English have been arrested. The natives in the Transvaal seem to welcome our rule heartily. Boers are coming in readily to see him, and discuss terms of surrender with him. He states that they all speak of and appreciate the good order and discipline with which his patrols carry out the work of pacification.

ARRIVAL AT RUSTENBURG.

The War Office received the following message from Lord Roberts on Saturday :—Pretoria, June 16.—Rustenburg was occupied yesterday by Baden-Powell. A column starts from here to-morrow to meet Baden-Powell, and repair telegraph between Pretoria and Rustenburg. Hunter is moving from Potchefstroom, and his advance brigade expects to reach Johannesburg June 19. Buller, I hope, is at Standerton. Heidelberg will be occupied very shortly, and then the Orange River Colony will be completely cut off from the Transvaal. Baden-Powell reports that the districts through which he has passed are settling down satisfactorily. Over a thousand stands of arms have been surrendered, and Hans Eloff and Piet Kruger, son of the President, were to make their submission to him yesterday, having been previously disarmed on their farms. Botha's army have retired—believed to be Middelberg. His rearguard was surprised and thoroughly routed.

Lord Roberts to Secretary of State for War :—

Pretoria, June 18, 1-30 p.m.—Baden-Powell has just arrived here.

THE BOER ATTACK ON THE RAILWAY AT ZAND RIVER.

MESSAGE FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts to the War Office was issued on Monday :—

Pretoria, June 16, 8-25 a.m.—Our post on Zand River was attacked early on morning of 14th by 800 Boers with three guns.

Report of their movements reached General Knox at Kroonstad, who went at once himself with small force of all arms and drove the Boers off. They left four dead, one wounded, and three prisoners on the ground.

Our loss, killed, Major Seymour, of the Poineers, and two men; wounded, one officer and eight men.

Lieut. W. Harrison, New South Wales Mounted Infantry, has died of his wounds. Captain Egerton Green, 12th Lancers, missing on June 11, is slightly wounded and a prisoner.

ENEMY SHARPLY REPULSED.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Bloemfontein sends full details of the attempt of the Boers to cut the railway at Zand River Station on Thursday last. Emboldened apparently by the recent Boer success in capturing the Derbyshires (he says) a commando, supposed to be about 500 to 700 men, and under the leadership of two men, Borman and Muller, attacked Virginia, otherwise known as the Zand River Station, just as daybreak appeared on Thursday morning. The Zand River bridge was badly damaged during the Boer flight north, and to repair it 350 of the Railway Poineer Corps, men who are volunteers for this particular work but not regular combatants, happened to be at the spot when the attack was delivered. They thus fortunately increased the tiny garrison of 250 Royal Lancasters, under Colonel North, and with them fought shoulder to shoulder.

After the successful operations north of Kroonstad it appears that Lord Kitchener anticipated an attack would be made on Virginia and warned the local Commandant, Colonel Capper, of the Royal Engineers, the officer who repaired Norvals Pont Bridge, to be on his guard. Accordingly, Colonel Capper carefully entrenched the place, and a strict watch was kept for the enemy. The first appearance of daylight showed the Boers were all round and in position, and a heavy rifle fire was opened at once. The enemy, in addition, used a Pom-pom and one 12-pounder. The attack, furious though it was, was met with unflinching courage, and heavy fighting lasted well into the afternoon.

Early in the day Mr. Louis Seymour, the American mining engineer, who was chief of the Eckstein group of Rand Mines, was shot dead by an explosive bullet in the forehead, while Lieutenant Clements, also of the Rand was badly wounded and has since died. Five privates of the Railway Pioneers were also killed, while seven wounded are now being removed to the south. Things might have gone hard with the British forces had it not been for 180 of the Northumberland Hussars belonging to the Imperial Yeomanry who opportunely arrived from the south, and went into action with great dash and brilliancy. The arrival of these men speedily caused the Boers to decamp, They left behind them six dead close to the trenches all of whom are Free Staters. We have in addition one of their wounded in our camp and nine prisoners. I am sorry to say that many of our men were wounded by explosive bullets which apparently the Boers are using in large quantities.

All stations to the north of Bloemfontein are now strongly guarded.

NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD KITCHENER.

Capetown, June 20.—Lord Kitchener narrowly escaped capture by the Boers while sleeping in the train at Kopje Station on the 14th inst.

It appears that Lord Kitchener was sleeping in a railway carriage at Kopjes Siding, when, at three in the morning, the enemy, under De Wet, suddenly opened rifle and gun fire on it. Lord Kitchener at once saddled his horse, and galloped to Rhenoster River, two miles away, where Colonel Spens was encamped with 1,300 men and six guns. The enemy, who were 900 strong and had three guns, were very active. They burned a culvert which had just been rebuilt, and derailed a train.

HOW THE DERBYSHIRES WERE CAPTURED.

METHUEN REPEATEDLY OUTWITTED BY DE WET.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily News" says that the mystery surrounding the circumstances which led to the recent severe engagement north of Kroonstad is explained by a "Cape Times" message only just received. The first Division, under Lord Methuen, had been operating north of Kroonstad, and it had been reported that De Wet was desirous of surrendering. This was only a blind to cover his crafty movements. Some days ago he lured Lord Methuen from the railway, and then by strategy, captured the railway 15 miles north of Kroonstad, blew up a bridge, and destroyed the line for several miles. De Wet's force was 2,500 strong, with six guns. He captured two companies of City Imperials and Yeomanry guarding the line. Two men only escaped, and returned to Kroonstad. Then Methuen left Kroonstad to attack the Boers, De Wet again eluded him, and got possession of the railway, and waited on Thursday for six companies of the Derbyshire Militia, which had been sent on by train by Lord Methuen. These were captured by the Boers while detraining. The Boers fired with big guns and shelled the Militia for some time. The latter had no big guns, and were no match for the Boers, and were therefore compelled to surrender. There is no communication now by rail or telegraph beyond Ventersburg Road or Winburg.

The date of the above message is not given by the correspondent of the "Daily News." It was evidently written before the recent restoration of the communications, and was probably held back by the Censor.

The General of Communications at Capetown states that in the fight near Rhenoster River on the 7th of June the following men of the 4th Battalion Derbyshire Regiment were killed :—Sergeants J. Alvey, C. Peck, Lance-Corporal F. Stapleton, Privates W. Bingham, T. Rimley, W. Peatfield Goff (?H. Gough), Sergeant W. H. Perkins, Corporal W. Weatherly, Privates B. Wheat, W. Thomas, A. Basterfied, W. Hawson, G. Smith. In addition a list of 59 wounded is given. It will be noted (says the Press Association) that a despatch from Lord Roberts dated Katbosch June 12, stated that the Derbyshire Militia lost 36 killed and 104 wounded. At the regimental depot it is believed, nevertheless that to-day's list is a complete one. The figures tally with the totals given nine days ago by General Kelley-Kenny,

KLERKSDORP OCCUPIED BY HUNTER.

KITCHENER DEFEATS THE BOERS—OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office as follows :—

Pretoria Residency, June 14, 10-40 p.m.—Klerksdorp surrendered on the 9th inst. to an armed party sent on by General Hunter. A messenger from Klerksdorp reports that General Cronje, who commanded there, determined to surrender so soon as he knew for certain that Pretoria was in our possession. His example has been followed by many people in the neighbourhood, and the court-house is now said to be full of arms. Kitchener reports that Boers attacked reconstruction train early this morning a few miles north of Rhenoster River. He turned out mounted troops, and drove enemy off before they could do damage. One man was killed and eleven wounded, including Lieutenant H. A. Micklem, R. E., in foot; and Second Lieutenant H. F. Bigge, Volunteer, R. E.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S POSITION.

FREESTATERS MORE AGGRESSIVE.

Leribe, June 19.—The Freestaters are reported to be concentrating with the intention of breaking through General Rundle's lines. They are being joined by the Transvaalers, who retired from Laing's Nek. Mr. Steyn is at Bethlehem, which is his latest capital. No doubt is felt as to General Rundle's ability to repel the enemy. The Freestaters shelled the camp at Ficksburg yesterday.—Reuter.

Hammonia, June 17 (via Leribe, June 19).—The movement of the Boers on Ficksburg having been forestalled by General Rundle, their outposts have withdrawn towards their main laager. According to report, the enemy believe that General Buller is advancing from the north, and compelling them to endeavour to break through Rundle's lines. Small parties of Boers are still wandering about the country, and forces have been sent to disperse them. June 18.—Rundle's position generally remains unchanged, and the points held render it naturally a strong one. The defensive position at Ficksburg which the Boers threatened has been promptly reinforced by our troops, and is now capable of withstanding any attack that is likely to be made against it. The enemy's main position to the north-east of Ficksburg, held by Commandants de Villiers and Hermanus Steyn (brother of ex-President Steyn) is one of considerable strength, and the commandoes include a large number of Transvaalers. The Boers also occupy Zoutkop, three miles to the north of Ficksburg. They have one gun on their advance post, which occasionally shells our position. Offensive operations on the part of General Rundle are rendered impossible by the necessity he is under of distributing his force over a long and important line of country and the exceedingly mountainous districts held by the enemy. Boers patrols and scouts are seen throughout the day using with impunity the farmhouses within three or four miles of this camp, and it seems regrettable that such houses while harbouring the enemy, are not deemed proper objects for our shell fire.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

FICKSBURG CAMP SHELLED.

Hammonia, June 18.—To-day, for the first time, the enemy shelled the camp at Ficksburg, but their bombardment was only half-hearted. Our garrison there is now quite able to look after itself.

The garrisons at Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand have also been strengthened.—Reuter.

FREE STATERS AS REBELS.

Scheepers Nek, June 15.—In accordance with Lord Roberts's proclamation, Free Staters remaining in the field become rebels from to-day. Mr. Steyn has issued a counterblast declaring that the country is still an international sovereign State, with a President and properly-constituted Government—Reuter.

Scheepers Nek, June 15.—The Yeomanry patrols, with two guns, to-day sighted the enemy at a farmhouse near this camp. The guns shelled the house and struck it once or twice, whereupon some forty Boers made a hasty exit and dispersed. There were no casualties on our side, while the Boer losses are unknown.

In the counterblast which ex-President Steyn has issued to the proclamation of Lord Roberts he denies that the Free Staters on commando are rebels, and states that the burghers are still recognised by all nations as independent.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

BOERS CAPTURE SEVENTY MORE PRISONERS.

A reconstruction train was attacked at Leeuwspruit on June 14 with the result that the British had three killed, five wounded, and between fifty and sixty captured. Leeuwspruit Station is forty miles north of Kroonstad, and two stations north of Roodeval, where the Derbyshires were cut off on June 7. The attack on the train at Leeuwspruit was made on the same day as the attack on the British post at Zand River—viz., June 14. The two places are eighty miles apart. Another list of nine wounded and eleven missing published by the War Office refers to an action at Vredefort on June 7 not previously reported.

RELEASED PRISONERS REJOIN.

Colesberg, June 19.—The first batch of released prisoners from Pretoria eas arrived here. All the Colonials released have rejoined their corps.—Reuter.

TWO SORTS OF FATIGUE.

To be tired is nothing. The bodily powers are more or less exhausted for the time being. No harm is done. The sources of strength are not impaired. Food and rest will set things to right. We shall sleep all the better for having come home under the soothing influence of fatigue. It is nature's narcotic, leaving no headaches or bewildered brains behind it. It is the highest licence to knock off work; it is an order for tomorrow's supply of vigour The man who was never tired with honest labour has missed one of life's luxuries.

But the thing this woman talks of is very different. Rest does not relieve it; the cheerfulness and refreshment of the evening meal cannot be used as an antidote to it; its a sort of weakness which neither welcomes the darkness nor has hope in the dawn.

"Ever since I was a girl of twelve years of age," she says. "I have been weak and ailing. I had no strength or energy, and was always low and languid. I had a poor appetite and the little food I took gave me great pain at the chest and through to my back.

"My skin was yellow, and I had a constant pain at my right side From time to time I was taken with spasms, and for hours was racked with pain. I lost much sleep and had often to sit up in bed. I had a gnawing pain and a sinking in the stomach which made me feel as if I had no strength left.

"In this low state I continued for years, being sometimes better and again worse, but never free from pain. "I got so extremely weak" that I often thought I should never live.

"In March, 1893, my mother-in-law told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and how it had done her good. I got a bottle from Mr F. Hudson, chemist, Eccleshall, and when I had taken it a short time I found great benefit. My food agreed with me and I felt stronger. I kept on taking it, and soon was better than I had been for years.

"Since then I have kept the medicine in the house, and whenever I feel anything of my old complaint it never fails to ease me. "I am now in good health," for which I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup. You can make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) Mrs. Esther L Palin, Cotes Heath Bank, Standon, near Crewe, Nov. 1st, 1895."

Mr. Frank T. Hudson, the chemist whom Mrs. Palin names, informs us that he has known her for some years, and vouches for the accuracy of her statement.

In the absence of definite information we can do no more than speculate as to the original cause of this lady having become, at so early an age, a victim of indigestion. The unhappy fact, however, is that there are multitudes of children usually girls, who suffer in the same way. They are anæmic, pale, weak, low-spirited, short of breath, and generally incapable. Every doctor comes across them in his practice and plenty of trouble and worry he has in trying—commonly with poor success—to cure them. The fundamental defect with these young people is a congenitally bad digestion the stomach is dull, weak, cold and torpid; hence food does not nourish, and all the symptoms and results of non-nutrition follow, as described by Mrs. Palin. The patient may die—helpless to resist—of some acute disease like pneumonia or quick consumption or linger "along for many years as" she did, bearing a load of illness and pain that is pitiable to see.

In these sad cases Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a record of cures, even in advanced life, which stamp it as a genuine remedy. It goes to the root of the trouble, the incompetent stomach and liver, stimulates them to normal action, and thus ensures a radical recovery. Despite their dismal past many a woman having used the Syrup, says with Mrs. Palin, "I am now in good health."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain L J Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 28th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's chartered s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C D Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 27th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain R E Haywood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Chittagong via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W R Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 7th July, with a general cargo and 118 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain A Erikson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, 25th June with a general cargo, 42 cases opium and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 23rd June, brought a general cargo, 2 cases of gun cotton and Mr and Mrs Queen as passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Lorenzo, 2,031 tons, Captain H Wing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, 8th June, with a general cargo and Miss Morris as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,060 tons, Captain A Baillie, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi 6th July, brought a cargo of wheat, and Mr J Slater as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes Forbes and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain E Street, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai via intermediate ports, her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr David Glass, Mr T C Coleman, Mr J G H Smith, Mr A Joosub, Mr A Allibhoy and Mr A Hoyt.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Vale	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Ashref	2203	McAllister			H C Joosub
Onda	3409	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Scindia	4066	Gruchy			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Quito	2152	Baird	Calcutta	10-7	W&A G & Co
C	Bq Esmeraldi	673	Pederson			Owen & Okell
E	Haidari	1562	Erikson			B & P S N Co
G	Goa	1217	Neilson	Aden	10-7	M M & Co
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
,,	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K	Islanda	3237	Tice	China	14-7	Transport
L	Indravati	513	Adum	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
N	Carthage	2893	Lendon	China	15-7	Transport
P H	S Marathon		Field			Government

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Nankin s	Bennett	Calcutta, June 27
	Haidari s	Erikson	Busreh, June 25
	Clyde s	Street	Shanghai, &c
	Huzara s	Haywood	Chittagong
	Bombay s	Fraser	Calcutta, June 26
	Lorenzo s	Wing	Hull, June 8
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, July 9

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Okhla s	MacDiarmed	Calcutta
	India s	Martinolich	Trieste, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clyde, for Aden.

,, Haidari, for London and Antwerp.

Barque Esmeraldi, for Melbourne.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th July, 1900.

1. The annual prize distribution will be held at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 14th instant, at 9 p.m., Nos. of Sub-divisions are requested to arrange for the presence of winning Teams.

Dress :—Prize winners, Drill order with forage caps and all badges, without arms. Putties not to be worn.

Remainder of the Corps Drill order or Mess Dress.

The Distribution will be followed by a Ladies Concert.

By Order,
S. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th July.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company :—No. 4855 Vol F Shallard.

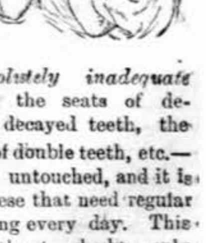
By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

Odol

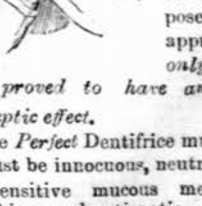
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY :—TREACHER & Co. Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL :—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to Professor Dearborn, of Harvard University, the true smile and laugh are an expression of joy or pleasure. Sardonic or painful laughter is not genuine. Babies a few days old begin to smile from pleasure, usually arising from good digestion. Their "hearty" laugh occurs later, perhaps in eight weeks or so but not fully until some two years are gone, perhaps because humour is not well appreciated until then. As the smile is an indication of pleased friendliness it is useful to the schemer and rogue, the one who can "smile and smile and be a villain." Smiling and laughing is the same all the world over. Dogs and monkeys have also been observed to smile, and many consider certain joyous manifestations in other animials as a form of laughter. Imbeciles often smile or laugh owing to their self-complaisance or constant tone of pleasantness. The limitations of their mind keep them from realising the serious burdens of life. The smiles of children, savages, and imbeciles are, physiologically speaking, the purest.

"Acetylene black" is a new product recently brought before the Societe des Ingenieurs Civils by M. Hubou. It is not made by the incomplete combustion of an acetylene flame, as in the case of lamp black, but by explosion of acetylene gas at a low pressure and mixed with hydrogen. It is of a bluish black, and is nearly pure carbon. It is a very fine powder, which can be mixed in all proportions and without deposit in gums, oiles, escences &c. This new industry, carried on at a carbide works, can become a source of profit.

MM. Vallot and Lecarme were able to get messages by wireless telegraph in a free balloon which rose from Landy to a height of some 2,000 feet, and drifted nearly four miles from Landy. The apparatus at Landy, the landing station, included a battery of 10 accumulators, a coil and oscillator, and a signalling key.

According to Mr. Lawrence, of Columbia University, U. S., the Bramly "coherer" used in receiving electric waves in the wireless telegraph requires no tapper when the tube is filled with a mixture of tin and aluminium filings. A pile of aluminium and tinfoil discs alternately acts, more sluggishly, in the same way.

Mr. M. R. Dallmeyer's new tele-photo lens enables the enlarging system to be as fast as the ordinary lens by itself, and users of small cameras can avoid the drawback of an "exaggerated perspective" by getting at a greater distance from the foregrounds while securing any required size of image.

"Adurol" is a new photograhic developer derived from hydroquinine, but said to be superior to it. It requirs little alkali, and the potassium carbonate may be replaced by sodium carbonate, which is less corrosive. The image comes out faster than with hydroquinine, and is not retarded by cold.

The British Association will meet in Bradford on September 5, after an absence of 27 years. The President, Professor Sir W. Turner, of Edinburgh, will deliver his address in St. George's Hall that evening (Wednesday), and on the following Friday Professor Gotch will lecture on "Animal Electricity." Next evening Professor S. P. Thompson will lecture to artisans. On Monday Professor Stroud will deal with "Range Finders." There will be excursions to Haworth, Harrogate &c.

H. M. Astronomer at the Cape (Sir David Gill) gave an exceedingly interesting lecture on Stars and Stellar Photography on Saturday afternoon at Grosvenor House in connection with the Loan Exhibition now open there for the benefit of Loyal South African Colonists who are sufferers by the war. He will give another lecture at the same place on Wednesday, 20th, at 3.30. Sir David's reputation as a man of science and a brilliant lecturer is well known. His long residence at the Cape has given him a deep knowledge of affairs there, and a profound sympathy for the Colonists in whose cause his lectures are given.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Institute, Professor Oscar Montelius, of Stockholm, showed from relics that Scandinavia and Denmark traded for bronze and iron implements and ornaments with Italy, at a period more than 2000 years B.C. Thin sword hilts of bronze and bucket-like situlæ belong to the early centuries of the first millenium B. C., and transversely grooved sword-hilts and bow fibulæ to the later half of the second millenium B.C., corresponding with the Mycencean Age of the Mediterranean. Triangular dagger blades and open spiral torques and bracelets represent the earlier half of the second millenium B C. Rude cups and vessels of an hour-glass form are even earlier than 2000 B.C.

Although we have the greatest empire and variety of races under the flag, we are behind Germany and some other civilised countries in our authropological collections. Anthropology, the science of mankind, is destined to become, perhaps, the most important of all sciences, and it is now recognised that most of our received literary and popular opinions on the subject of races are preliminary guess-work or mere delusions, such as the dreams of magic and astrology were to the truths of chemistry and astronomy. Moreover, the primitive peoples from whom so much can be learned even about civilised peoples, and the origin of their civilisation, are disappearing or changing so fast that no time is to be lost if we are to profit by this knowledge. Nearly all the large cities in Germany have ethnographical collections, and that of Berlin is said to be far superior to that of London.

The record in maternity was held by Sally Shiver, a woman of Georgia, United States, who boasted 27 children, but it now appertains to Signora Granata, of Sicily, with (according to a French scientific journal) a grand total of 42 sons and daughters. She was married at the age of 26, and had a daughter in the first year. Ten months afterwards she gave birth to five boys, all sound and well. Triplets and quarters followed. Every year came two or three hopefuls to gladden (?) the paternal heart, and only the other day she gave her husband a proof of her attachment by presenting him with five little girls.

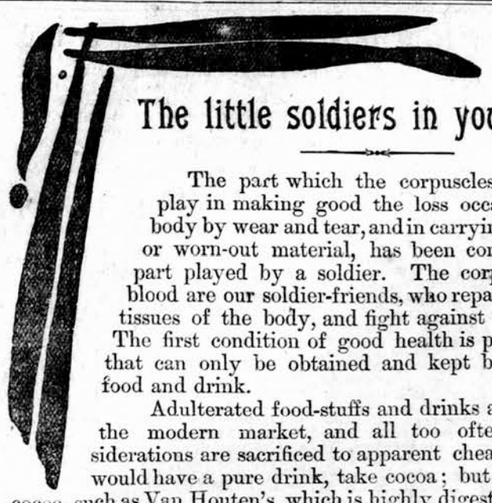
M. Parville has devised a new resistance for electric heaters, which can bear a white heat. It consists of 40 parts of white clay and 60 of nickel powder hardened by a pressure of 2,000lbs. per square inch. The electrodes, or contact parts, are of 90 per cent. nickel and 10 per cent. clay.

It is commonly believed, after Bracy-Clark, that horseshoes with nails came in with the mounted barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire, and that those of the Huns, Goths, Vandals &c. served as models for the medical cavalry. M. Louis Adrien Levat in the "Revue Scientifique" says this opinion is quite as mistaken as that which on the strength of Homer's coursers with feet of iron makes the origin go back to the heroic ages. Hipposandals are mentioned by Catullus but not the nailed shoe, which however was invented about the second or third century, as the funerary monument of Vaison in the Calvet Museum, Avignon and excavations at Narbonaise have shown It was the construction of the great Roman causeways which promoted its introduction. After the dismemberment of the Empire it became armorial and architectonic. William the Conqueror fostered the new art, and had a hereditary superintendent of horseshoes, the Ferrers, of Ruthandshire who probably gave rise to the custom of nailing horses hoes on doors.

We are so much accustomed to think of the London railway stations, Liverpool-street or Clapham Junction, for example, as the largest in the country, that it is surprising to learn from a French scientific journal that the new Waverly Station at Edinburgh is now the biggest in the United Kingdom. It has 19 platforms, and covers over 32,000 square yards, whereas that of Liverpool-street only covers 21,000 square yards.

At the last conversazione of the Royal Society there was an apparatus for regulating public clocks by electric waves. We were told of this idea by the late Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., nearly two years ago, who said it had occurred to Mr. Conrad Cooke, the electrical engineer. An obvious objection to it is that other electric waves, caused, for example by lightning or the wireless telegraph or experimenters, might set the clocks at variance, and if the inventors of the system shown at Burlington House cannot fully protect it from outside disturbances, it is not likely to be adopted by the County Councils.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Association Captain Himly spoke a few words of caution as to the danger attending the use of mounts printed with bronze powder; adhering particles, so small as only to be detected by the use of a magnifying-glass, causing spots of fading, if the print is mounted over them. In such a case it is probable that an organic or other cupric salt is first formed, and this salt attacks the silver image. The cuprous salt now becomes once more cupric and again attacks the image. In this case the action is like that called by chemists a carrying action, and a very minute trace of copper may thus become the centre of an extensive patch of fading



The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition of good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

LIPTON
LIMITED,
TEA MERCHANTS,
By Royal Appointment to
H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
By Special Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LIPTONS TEAS,
THE BEST IN INDIA,
Packed in Patent air-tight tins.

LIPTONS TEAS
Have the largest sale in the World.

Obtainable from all dealers, or
Wholesale and Retail from D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—"NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.



AGE MARKS



Why do you sit calmly and just let your hair all fall out or get gray and do nothing to stop it? Is this common sense? Not a bit of it. No need of losing your hair in this way. And there is no need of your looking old before your time, either. The hair may be preserved and made beautiful by giving it the food found in—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Your hair may have all the dark, rich color of early life. Then why not have it so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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EAU
DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/16 inches by 2 1/4 inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
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67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELLS IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopat. Chemists, London,
England
EPPS'S COCOA.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TEAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POTTS.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)
CAUTION. Beware of and Refuse all IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SILICATE PAINTS,
At the request of The Silicate Paint Coy., Ltd., Charlton, we have resumed the Agency for their well known paints for that portion of the country which can be economically supplied from Bombay, and beg to intimate that we are prepared to supply these *from stock* at any time.
Prices on Application.

BEST QUALITY PORTLAND CEMENT.
We hold stocks of several of the best known brands and shall be pleased to quote on receipt of intimation of the quantity required.

FIRE ENGINES AND FIRE APPLIANCES.
We represent Messrs. Shand Mason & Co., of London, the best known makers of these highly specialised articles.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER INSTALLATIONS.
We are Sole Agents in Western India for
THE INDIA-RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA, AND TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., LTD., SILVERTOWN.

We are prepared to undertake
Iron and Brass Foundry Work, Machine Shop Work,
and Blacksmiths' Work
of all ordinary descriptions.

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STEAM FITTINGS
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STORES
ENGINEERS STORES.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

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HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste
WATERPROOF.
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"G. B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

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The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.
Stephen's GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
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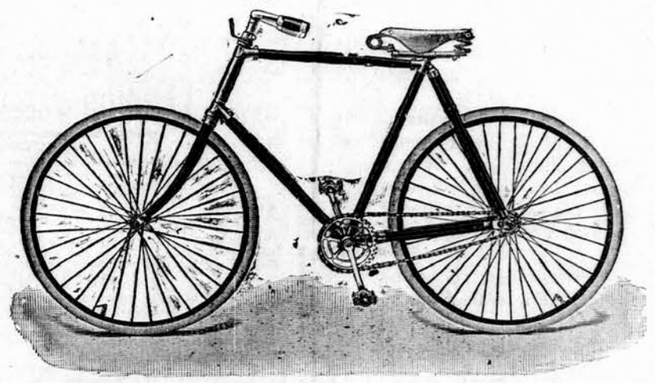
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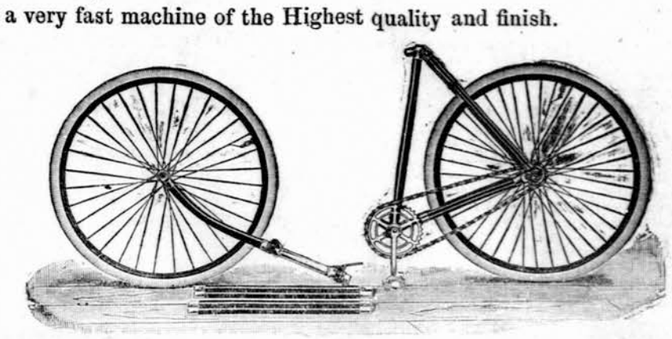
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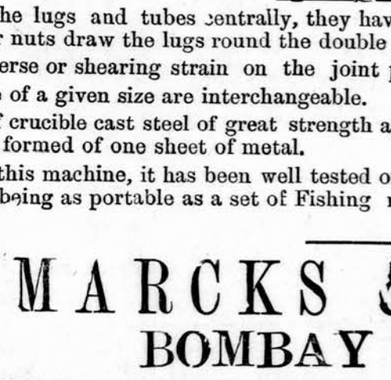
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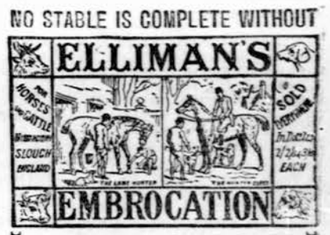
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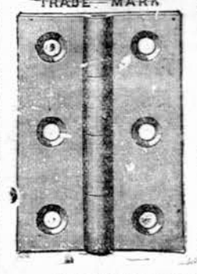
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.